THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. 1878.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
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Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
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OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building.

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Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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april 19, 1878.

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The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13 500,000
Lancanshire	10,000,000
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Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,631,000

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March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. S. FRYMIER. CHAS. S. EDWARDS.
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WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
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CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all Express Trains
From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,
and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb. 1, '78-1y.

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 5, '78-3m*

Select Story.

MAJOR HAMMOND'S RING.

'What's this?' cried Miss Hammond, breaking open a letter just handed to her by a servant. 'You read it, Maggie; your eyes are better than mine.'

Small wonder at that indeed, seeing that Maggie is aged about 18, and the other 65 at the very least, a pleasant looking, well preserved spinster, with a brown resolute face and sausage curls over the forehead. Maggie, a handsome modern girl, sits down and reads:

MADAM—The parishioners of St. Crispin, Gigglesham, in vestry assembled, have determined to rebuild their parish church, pronounced unsafe by the surveyor. Contributions are earnestly requested. The alterations will necessitate the removal of many vaults and graves; among others, that of the Hammond family. It is the wish of the church wardens to respect the wishes of survivors and others in the disposal of the remains. Any directions you may have to give, you will be good enough to communicate to the undersigned. Your most humble and obedient servants,

THOMAS TRUSCOTT,
WILLIAM BONNER,
Churchwardens.

The two Misses Hammond (Margaret and Ellen) are joint proprietors of the comfortable estate of Westbury, near Gigglesham, and of the handsome mansion thereto belonging. Maggie, the young girl, is a distant cousin—although she calls them 'aunt'—and lives with them. There is also a young man Ralph Grant, somewhere about the place, of which more anon.

Old Tom Hammond, the father of the two maiden sisters, was born in the year 1740, and might have seen the heads over Temple Bar after the rising of 1745. He lived till 1830. He had married late in life, and left only these two daughters. Thus two generations bridged over a space of time generally occupied by many successive lives; as in the case of another branch of the family, the founder of which, Major Richard Hammond (the uncle of the two old ladies,) who had been at the capture of Quebec when General Wolfe was killed, being the great-grandfather of Maggie Lauderdale and Ralph Grant. Major Hammond was the elder of the two brothers, and should have inherited the Westbury estate; but he offended his father General John Hammond, by what was called a low marriage, and was disinherited in consequence.

Tom Hammond had done his best to remedy his his father's injustice as far as he could without injuring himself and his own, by making a settlement of the estate, in failure of his own issue, upon the lawful descendants of Major Hammond, his brother providing that the issue of his elder brother should fail, the estate should go to the issue of a younger brother Henry, who by the way, had been well provided for by the small estate of Eastbury. This brother Henry was now represented through the female line by a Mr. Boodles of Boodle Court, who now also held the Eastbury estate.

The descendants of Major Hammond are now confined to these two young people Maggie and Ralph. They are both orphans and without means, their fore-fathers having been mostly in the soldiery and official lines. Ralph is a lieutenant in the artillery and his battery is now in India; but he is at home on sick leave; and he has taken advantage of his furlough to win the affections of his fair cousin. As the Westbury estate would come to be eventually divided between them, it was considered a most fortunate thing the young people had come to an understanding. Ralph was to leave the service when he married, and take the home-farm. By-and-by he would fall naturally into his position as country squire; and it was arranged that eventually he should assume the name of Hammond; hoping to continue the old line.

This preamble being necessary, let us now return to the comfortable, old-fashioned drawing-room at Westbury.

'What do you think of that, Ellen?' cried Miss Hammond, having read over once more the circular to herself with subdued emphasis. Miss Ellen was sitting looking into the fire, her great wooden knitting pins and bright-colored wools lying idly on her lap, as she shook her head while talking gently to herself.

'Do you hear, Ellen?' cried Miss Hammond more sharply. 'What do you think of that letter from Truscott?'

'I don't like the idea at all, Margaret. No, not at all. Why can't they leave our ancesters alone? And I am sure I always looked forward to being buried there myself.'

'La! don't talk about that, Ellen, and you five years the younger!' said Miss Hammond, briskly; 'and as we can't prevent its being done, we must make the best of it. Ralph had better go and see to it.'

'Very well, sister; as you like,' said Ellen. Presently she resumed: 'Sister, I've been thinking that this would be a good chance to try and get back Uncle Richard Hammond's ring.'

'Uncle Hammond's ring!' repeated the elder sister. 'I don't understand.'

'You must have heard our father talk about it. The family ring that ought to have gone with the estates—a ruby and sapphire that General Hammond brought home from Ceylon.'

'I ought to know all about it, Ellen, I daresay; but you were so much more with my poor father, and had more patience with his stories.

'My father often tried to get the ring, and had offered to give Major Hammond a large sum for it. But he was so vexed with father for supplanting him, that he vowed he never should have it; and they say, sister, that rather than it should ever fall into his brother's hands, he had it buried with him upon his finger. Our father always said that if he had a chance he would have the coffin open to see.'

'Maggie, who had retreated to a sofa, and buried her head in a novel, roused up at this and joined in: 'I hope you will, auntie. I do hope you will have it looked for.'

'I don't know, my dear,' said Miss Hammond. 'I don't approve of violating the sanctity of the tomb.'

With the elder Miss Hammond, a phrase was everything; she delighted to bring a thing within the compass of a well rounded phrase, upon which she would then make a stand—invincible. So Maggie threw up her head in a kind of despair, and ran off to look for Ralph, who, when last heard of, was smoking a cigar on the terrace.

'Ralph!' said Maggie, as soon as she had found him, and had submitted to a very smoky kiss—they were in the heyday of their young loves, when kisses were appreciated, even when flavored with tobacco—'Ralph! auntie is going to give you a commission—to go and see about a vault at St. Crispin's, where some of our ancestors lie.'

'I know,' said Ralph; 'they are going to pull the old place down. All right; I'll do it.'

Then Maggie went on to tell him about the ring, and how Miss Hammond would not have it searched for. 'But it is a very valuable ring—a family one too. It would be a great pity to miss it, if it's really there.'

Ralph agreed.

'Well, then, mind you look for it, sir; only don't say a word to auntie, or she'll put a stop to it.'

'I'm fly,' said Ralph, with a knowing wink and attempted a renewal of the osculatory process; but Maggie escaped him this time, and came fleeing in at the dining-room window panting into the presence of her aunts.

Since she first left the room a visitor had appeared—Mr. Boodles, a distant relative, who had inherited some of the family property, as before explained, a tall grim-looking man, with thin iron gray hair, carefully brushed off his temples.

The aunts were looking rather serious, not to say frightened, and both started guiltily when they saw Maggie.

'Leave us, my dear, please,' said Miss Hammond gently.

Maggie had just caught the words, 'No marriage at all,' from Mr. Boodles, who seemed to be speaking loudly and excitedly; and she went out wondering what it all meant. Some piece of scandal, no doubt, for Boodles was the quintessence of spitefulness.

'It is very dreadful—very,' said Miss Hammond. 'I never had much opinion of Uncle Richard, you know; but for the sake of the young people, I hope you'll let it be kept a profound secret.'

'Sake of the young people!' screamed Boodles at the top of his harsh voice. 'And what for the sake of old Boodles? I'm the next heir, you'll remember, please, through my maternal grandfather, Henry Hammond.'

Mr. Boodles had come to Westbury to announce an important discovery that he had recently made. In turning over some of his grandfather's papers he had come across some letters from General Hammonn, in which it was firmly asserted that his son Major Hammond had never been legally married to the woman known as his wife.

'What end do you propose to serve, Mr. Boodles, by bringing this ancient scandal to light?' asked Miss Hammond, with agitated voice.

'End!' cried Boodles. 'This is only the beginning of it. I am going to a court of law to have myself declared heir to the West bury estates under the settlement.'

'In that case,' said Miss Hammond, rising with dignity, 'you cannot be received on friendly terms in my house.'

'Oh, very well,' cried Boodles, snatching up his hat and whip, and sweeping out of the room without further ceremony.

As soon as the door was shut upon him the sisters looked at each other in blank consternation.

'I always feared there would be a difficulty,' said Ellen, tremulously; 'but oh, to think of Boodles having discovered it!'

'We must send for Smith at once; the carriage shall go in and fetch him,' said Miss Hammond, ringing the bell.

Mr. Smith, of Gigglesham, was the family solicitor, and the carriage was sent off to bring him up at once for a consultation. But Smith brought little encouragement. He had heard from his father there were curious circumstances attending Major Hammond's marriage, and if Boodles had put his finger on the flaw—Smith shrugged his shoulders for want of words to express the awkwardness of the case.

'But search must be made everywhere; the evidence of the marriage must be found; the children must not suffer, poor things, and always brought up to look upon the property as their own!'

'Why, they could never marry,' cried Miss Ellen; 'they could never live on Ralph's pay.'

'It's altogether dreadful; and not getting married is the lightest part of the calamity, said Miss Hammond.

Smith undertook that every possible search should be made, and went away, promising to set to work at once. But his inquiries had no result. He had traced out the family of the reputed wife, who had been the daughter of a small farmer living at Milton in Kent; but they had now fallen to the rank of laborers, and had no papers belonging to them—hardly any family traditions. He had searched all the registries of the neighboring parishes; no record of such a marriage could be discovered. He had issued advertisements offering a reward for the production of evidence; all of no avail. What more could he do? To be sure there was a presumption in favor of the marriage; but then if Boodles had documents rebutting such a presumption—Again Mr. Smith shrugged his shoulders in hopelessness of finding fitting words to represent the gravity of the crisis, 'And,' he went on to say, 'that the very fact Boodles is spending money over the case shows that he thinks he has a strong one.'

Boodles did not let the grass grow under his feet; he instituted proceedings at once, and cited all interested to appear. The thing could no longer be kept a secret; and Maggie and Ralph were told of the cloud that hung over their fortunes.

'I don't care if the property does go away,' said Maggie, bravely. 'It will make no difference. I shall go to India with Ralph, that's all. I will be a soldier's wife, and ride on the baggage wagons.

Ralph shook his head. He had never been able to manage on his pay when there was only himself, and there were ever so many lieutenants on the list before him, so that he could not hope to be a captain for many years.

There was no use in sitting brooding over coming misfortunes; and Ralph took the dog cart and drove over to Gigglesham to see about the family vault at St. Crispin's. It was an occupation that agreed well with his temper; the weather too seemed all in keeping—a dull drizzling day.

'Don't forget the ring,' Maggie had said to him at parting; 'that is ours, you know, Ralph, it we find it; and perhaps it may be worth a lot of money.'

Ralph shook his head incredulously. And yet it was possible. The ring might be there, and it might prove of great value. In misfortunes the mind grasps at the smallest alleviations, and Ralph consoled himself in his depression by picturing the finding of a of a splendid ruby worth say £10,000. No more artillery work then—no more India.

Gigglesham boasts of several churches, and St. Crispin's lies in a hollow by the river, close by the bridge. A low squat tower and plain ugly knave. But in its nook there—the dark river flowing by, the sail of a barge showing now and then, the tall piles of deals in the timber yard beyond, the castle keeps frowning from the heights, and the big watermill with its weirs and rapids, the noise of which and of the great churning wheel sounded slumbrously all day long—allied with these things the old church had something homely and pleasant about it, hardly to be replaced by the finest modern Gothic.

Workmen were swarming about it now. The roof was nearly off. There were great piles of sand and mortar in the graveyard. Mr. Martin, the plumber and glazier who took the most lively interest in the underground work, even to the neglect of more profitable business, was on the lookout for Lieutenant Grant, and greeted him cheerily.

'We've got 'em all laid out in the vestry, Cap'n Grant—all the whole family; and now the question is, what are you going to have done with them? Would you like 'em put in the vaults below, where they'll all be done up in lime and plaster? or would you like 'em moved somewhere else—more in in the open air like?'

'The least expensive way, I should say,' replied Ralph, grimly. Somehow or other his appreciation of his ancestors was deadened by this last stroke of fate in cutting him adrift from his succession. 'But look here, Martin,' he went on, taking the plumber aside; there is one of the coffins, Major Hammonds, I should like to have opened. It can be done?'

'Easy enough, sir,' cried Martin, who to say the truth, was delighted at the prospect of a little charnel house work. 'He's a lead 'un he is. I'll have the top off in no time.'

Ralph looked gravely down at the last remains of the Hammonds. The wife, if she had been a wife, on whom their inheritance hung, was not there; she had died in India. But there was the Major's coffin, the wood work decayed, but the leaden envelope as sound as ever.

Martin was quickly at work with his tools. The cover was stripped off and for a moment the Major's features were to be seen much as they had been in life; then all dissolved into dust.

There was no ruby ring—that must have been a fable; but there was something glittering among the remains, and on taking it out it proved to be a plain gold hoop.

'Well, that's worth a pound, that is,' cried the practical Martin, carefully polishing up the treasure trove. It had probably been hung around the neck of the departed—a tall bony man—for the ring was a small one and there were traces of a black ribbon attached to it.

It was a disappointment, no doubt; and yet somehow the sight of the ring had given Ralph a little hope. It was the wedding ring he said to himself, his great grandmother's wedding ring. The Major must have been fond of her to have had her ring always about him; and it had been buried with him. That had given rise to the story about the ruby. He drove home, after giving direction about the disposal of the coffins, feeling less sore at heart. He was now convinced that they had right on their side, and there was some comfort in that.

When he reached home he showed the ring to Maggie, who agreed with his conclusions.

'But there is something inside—some letters, I think,' she cried.

'It is only the Hall-mark,' said Ralph, having looked in his turn. 'But stop. That tells us something; it will give us a date.'

'How can that be?' asked Maggie.

'Because there is a different mark every year. See! You can make out with a magnifying glass. King George in a pig-tail.'

The silversmith at Gigglesmith turned up his tabulated list of Hall-marks, and told them at once the date of the ring—1760,

'But it might have been made a long time before it was used,' suggested Maggie,

'True; but it could not have been used before it was made,' replied Ralph. 'It gives us a date approximately, at all events.

At first the knowledge of this date did not seem likely to be of much use to them. But it gave them the heart to go on and make further inquiries. Ralph threw himself into the task with fervor. He obtained leave to search the records of the Horse Guards; and ascertained at last where had been stationed the regiment that Richard Hammond then belonged to in in that same year.

It was at Canterbury, as it happened; and that seemed significant, for it was not so far from there to his sweetheart's home at Milton. Ralph went over to Canterbury, and with the help of a clerk of Mr. Smith's, searched all the parish registers between the two places, but found nothing.

The trial was coming on in a few weeks, and, not a scrap of evidence could they get of the marriage of Major Hammond. The other side were full of confidence, and well they might be. Ralph had made up his mind to return home, and was walking disconsolately down the High street of Canterbury one day when he saw over a shop window the sign, 'Pilgrim, Goldsmith; established 1715.'

'I wonder,' he said to himself, 'if my great-grandfather bought a wedding ring there?'

A sudden impulse sent him into the shop. A nice looking old gentleman, with long white hair, was sitting behind the counter, peering into the works of a watch though an elongated eyeglass.

Ralph brought out his ring. "Do you think this ring was bought at your shop?' he asked.

'How long ago?' asked Mr. Pilgrim, taking up the ring and looking at it all around.

'About the year 1760.'

'Ah-h! I can't remember so long ago as that. It was in my father's time; but for all that, perhaps I can tell you.'

He took up the magnifying glass, and examined the ring carefully once more.

'Yes,' he said, looking up, a mysterious expression on his face, 'that ring was bought from my father, I have no doubt.

Ralph questioned him as to the source of his knowledge; and Mr. Pilgrim told him at last. It was his father's practice to put his private mark upon all the jewelry he sold. He could do it in those days when his stock was small and all his own. In these times of changing fashions, when much of a jeweler's stock is on approval, this would be impossible.

Ralph listened to these explanations with breathless impatience. Had Mr. Pilgrim any books belonging to his father which might possibly show the sale? The old gentleman admitted that he had a lot of his father's old account books up in a garret; but it would be very troublesome to get at them; and what would be the use?

'Why,' said Ralph, 'you might possibly make the happiness of two young people who otherwise may be sundered all their lives.' He explained enough of the circumstances to show the old gentleman that it was not an affair of mere idle curiosity; and after that he entered into the quest with ardor. Pilgrim, his father had kept each year a sort of rough day book, in which he entered transactions as they occurred, with occasional short annotations. And at last, after a long, troublesome search, they found the book for the year 1760 and 1761. Nothing was to be made of the first; but in the second they had the delight of finding the following entry: '25 March, sold ring, young Master Hammond, two guineas saw ye wedding afterwards at St. Mary's, Faversham.

That night all the church bells of Gigglesham were set a-ringing, for the news oozed out that Ralph Grant had come home with full proofs of the marriage that would make good his title to Westbury. For the young people were liked by everybody, while Boodles was generally execrated. Indeed, the case never came on for trial, as Boodles withdrew the record when he found that there was full evidence to refute his claim. Ralph and Maggie were married soon afterwards; and the bride wore as a keeper over her golden circle, her own special dower, the long-buried but happily recovered treasure, Major Hammond's ring.

Flogging in Virginia.

The public whipping of a white girl by a negro constable at Mill Creek village, near Old Point, a few weeks ago, has naturally excited much comment in the press, and the people of Virginia have come in for liberal abuse in the radical press. The *Post* has taken pains to learn the facts in the case from residents of the place and eye witnesses of the punishment. It is true that a young white girl was stripped to the waist and publicly flogged by a burly negro constable while the sheriff of the county stood by and told him to 'lay on harder,' but the white people of the Old Dominion have no responsibility for the shameful transaction. The justice who tried the girl, and, convicting on slight evidence, sentenced her to the lash is, is a carpet bagger named Larrabee, from Dover, Maine. The sheriff is a fresh arrival from some other state, and the constable an ignorant and brutal negro under the control of the other officers. The county is republican, although the white radicals in the county number less than twenty persons. These few whites from other states manipulate the colored vote, elect themselves to office, and run the affairs of the county to suit themselves, regardless of the wishes of the men who pay the taxes.

The democrats have a monopoly of brains and property, but the republicans monopolize the offices. This shameful public flogging of a young girl stripped to the waist before a brutal crowd of negroes and their managers is a fair sample of the degradation that such political conditions bring upon any community so unfortunate as to be thus situated. The down east justice of the peace could have sent the girl to jail, imposed a light fine, or acquitted her as he deemed just; but he and his associates wanted to witness the spectacle of her public beating in a state of semi-nudity. We understand there is intense indignation among all the respectable people of Elizabeth City county, and that "Judge" Larrabee and his negro constable are in receipt of many evidences of the detestation in which their bestiality is held. The good people of New England who have indulged so freely in unflattering comments on Virginia and her people in connection with this affair have now an opportunity to bestow their wrath where it belongs—on a product of their own peculiar institutions.—*Washington Post.*

The Marquis of Lorne.

The Marquis of Lorne, who has just been made Governor-General of Canada, is the eldest son and heir of the Duke of Argyll, and was married in 1871 to Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, it being the first instance of the marriage of a subject to the daughter of a reigning sovereign. The Marquis has been in public life for 12 years past, for in 1868, when only 23, he was returned to parliament as member from Argyllshire. When his father, in 1868, went into office under the Gladstone administration as secretary of state for India, his son acted as his private secretary. The Duke of Argyll, whose titles descend to his eldest son, is the most powerful of the Scottish noblemen. He is hereditary master of the queen's household in Scotland, chancellor of the university of St. Andrews, a trustee of the British Museum, and hereditary sheriff and lord-lieutenant of Argyllshire. His political service has been long and active, and he has also written an elaborate book entitled "The Reign of Law." His son is also an author, and published several years ago a volume of poems.

Winter Oats.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* writes: Noticing an inquiry from a correspondent in your paper of July 18th, as to winter oats, where good seed could be purchased, and the time of sowing, I would say that the seeding of winter oats is very common with us. September is the month in which most of the seeding is done in this locality, though many seed later and some even earlier, say the middle of August. It is desirable to have the oats make a good growth before the biting frosts come, but it must not get into the joint state before winter, as that would be fatal to it. The yield of winter oats on even thin land is far superior to spring seeding and much more certain; it stands the winters here as well as wheat. I have more trouble from the cold snaps in the spring of the year than from the excessive cold spells of mid winter. I have seen it very successfully raised in the mountain districts of this State, and it is growing popular wherever tried. It makes a good growth in the fall and covers the ground very well.

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Nine Months Service

132d *Regiment.*

COMPANY A.

This company was from Montour county and was mustered into the service August 15 1862. In the subsequent arrangement of this history the Regiments will be placed in order, and a sketch of the battles added. The Regiment was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Its war record is first rate. When not otherwise accounted for the men were mustered out with the Company, May 24, 1863. Clinton W. Neal, of Bloomsburg, was Quartermaster of the Regiment.

Joseph E. Shreve, captain, promoted to major September 18, 1862.
Charles E. Norris, captain.
G. W. Vangilder, 1st lieutenant, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.
Thomas Maxwell, 1st lieutenant.
Charles A. Meylert, 2d lieutenant, missing since February 23, 1863.
Edward W. Roderick, 2d lieutenant.
David Shutt, 1st sergeant.
J. M. Hassenplug, 1st sergeant, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.
John S. Ware, sergeant.
Isaac D. Crewett, sergeant.
Michael Kessler, sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
George Lovett, sergeant.
Jacob H. Miller, sergeant, discharged January 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
Joseph H. Nevins, sergeant, discharged on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.
Daniel Vanronk, sergeant, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Jacob Redfield, corporal, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.
James Williams, corporal.
Conrad S. Aten, corporal.
George Snyder, corporal, absent, sick, at muster out.
Alexander Huntingdon, corporal.
Samuel Stall, corporal.
Henry Vincent, corporal.
John Harig, corporal.
Charles Flick, corporal, discharged December 6, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Nathan F. Lightner, corporal, discharged on surgeon's certificate 8 December, 1862.
William C. McCormick, corporal, discharged March 1, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
Henry L. Schick, muc.
Appleman, Amos, private.
Arnwine, Sylvester W., wounded at Antietam.
Adams, Henry, died September 22 of wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Beaver, Arthur W.
Bookmiller, Jacob, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Blee, Franklin G.
Black, Jeremiah.
Carroll, William, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
Cooper, Samuel E., deserted October 22, 1862.
Devine, Franklin.
Davis, William.
Dye, Samuel V., discharged on surgeon's certificate April 8, 1863.
Earp, William jr., wounded at Chancellorsville.
Easton, James S.
Eggert, Hiram.
Feidel, Joseph.
Flickinger, Samuel.
Foin, John B. A.
Foster, James.
Fitzsimmons, C. W.
Fields, John L.
Francis, George, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 15, 1862.
Goodall, Thomas.
Gulicks, Samuel.
Gibson, John, killed at Antietam.
Hale, Joseph.
Hunt, George E.
Hornberger, Adam.
Hendrickson, D.
Hillner, Samuel, killed at Antietam.
Hummel, Hiram, killed at Antietam.
Jones, Thomas.
James, Thomas.
Jones, James W., killed at Fredericksburg.
Klase, W. J. W.
Klase, Daniel J. P., killed at Antietam.
Lechthaler, Conrad, discharged, date unknown.
Langer, Samuel.
Leichow, John, discharged October 28 for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Long, Jacob, killed at Antietam.
Morgan, Watkin,
Miller, Levi M.
Moyer, Jacob W.
Mayer, Leonard,
Moyer, Cornelius C.
Morris, John, wounded at Antietam.
McCoy, John.
McKee, James, deserted August 16, 1862.
Neese, William B., wounded at Antietam, discharged, date unknown.
Phillips, James M.
Reaser, John P.
Reidy, Simon.
Rantz, Isaac.
Rank, David H., discharged on surgeon's certificate January 29, 1863.
Ringler, William A., discharged May 5, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam September 17, 1862.
Rice, Jonathan, killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Stewart, William.
Smith, Edward D.
Sunday, William.
Schreiver, August.
Stine, John.
Smith, Edwin L.
Switzer, Oliver B.
Snyder, Sharps M.
Sechler, Aaron.
Vandling, Archibald, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 28, 1862.
Wright, Angus.
Waugh, Andrew.
Wallace, John, discharged, date unknown.
Wate, Samuel.
Wright, Matthew R., killed at Fredericksburg.
Wray, James D., deserted September 19, 1862.

Poetical.

PRAY FOR OUR LOVED ONES.

BY ANNABEL MORRIS.

They were standing on the sea-shore,
On the bright silvery sands;
He was looking down so fondly
While he held those little hands.

"Will you miss me, little sweet-heart,
When the summer days are past?
Things we prize are first to leave us,
And this sweet dream cannot last.

"Will you think when evening zephyrs
Gently sigh along the shore,
Of the one who, though far from thee,
Still will love thee ever more?"

Two bright eyes were raised in answer,
Sparkling through a mist of tears;
"I will not forget thee darling
Though our parting be for years.

"Though I cannot be beside thee,
Nor thy lonely wanderings share,
I can bear thy cares to Heaven
On the sacred wings of prayer.

"When the twilight shadows gather,
And the birds have ceased their song,
I will leave the gay and careless,
Leave the busy thoughtless throng.

I will seek that lone sweet bower,
Where you taught my heart to love,
There I'll kneel while evening breezes
Waft my prayer to Heaven above.

"Bright winged angels guide thy footsteps
Far from danger's rocky shoal;
Richest blessings strew thy pathway
To a bright and peaceful goal."

When our loved ones leave our fireside
For the crooked paths of life,
Leave the heart that fain would shelter
From all sorrow, pain or strife—

When our hearts are wrung with anguish
For our dear ones far away,
We have still one blessed refuge,
We can for our darlings pray.

About Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing, says the *Country Gentleman*, has become so universal that it hardly seems necessary to devote space to it in these columns. yet the time and manner of doing it acts an important part in the results of the future crop. If done early in the fall, weeds are destroyed before the seeds mature and the decomposition of the vegetation turned down, becomes more complete before the time for planting the next crop. If the stubble plowed under is not well decomposed and the land is planted to cultivated crops, it gets raked upon the surface, and in case the season turns out very dry, the crops suffer from 'firing.' But it is better to plow late than to do no fall plowing at all. Fall plowing generally requires less preparation for a crop in the spring than that unplowed, unless much rain falls, on the first going out of the frost, to run the ground together and leave it in a baked condition. If the plowing is done when the ground is dry and hard, the land is less liable to run together and become baked, than when plowed in a mellow state. For a crop of small grain fall plowing gives the best assurance for a profitable yield, the opportunity of early seeding being made possible, is much in its favor. It is unfortunate for the wheat interests that without early sowing a good crop is seldom realized. The frost leaves the ground earlier in the spring, where the plowing has been done the previous season, and is thus permitted to receive the crops earlier than the land requiring more preparation. Deep plowing should as a rule be done in the fall, as it is questionable whether it ever pays upon our western prairie soils. With plenty of manure and thorough cultivation a foot in depth may probably be done with profit, otherwise it is questionable. A farmer who fails to perform all the fall plowing he can with promptness, is liable to neglect other important work in its season, and thus fails to keep up with the times and to realize the best possible income. To do everything properly and promptly just at the right time upon the farm, is sure to bring abundant reward to the laborer. Fall plowing comes at a time when there is little other work, which thus enables the farmer to make use of all other portions of the year to his advantage.

To Can Peaches.

Procure the largest, finest and ripest fruit. Use granulated sugar, in proportion of half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Make the syrup of half a teacupful of water to a half pound of sugar. Let it come to a boil and skim. Have your peaches pared with a silver-plated fruit knife, and throw them into clear cold water, in a wooden or earthe vessel. Boil the fruit in the syrup until it is so tender that you can put a broom straw in it, then skim from the syrup with a skimmer and place in the cans until they are quite full. Fill up with the boiling syrup and immediately screw on the tops as tightly as possible. You will find you have to screw them on again and again. Look at every jar for two or three days after canning to see if it is air-tight. If your store closet is not quite dark wrap your can around with brown wrapping paper. Light injures fruit—it must be kept cool also.—*Aunt Addie in Country Gentleman.*

Horses Galling.

If drivers will see that their horses' shoulders are carefully sponged or washed with cold water every time, and as soon as taken from hard work to the stable, they need not have any more horses with galled shoulders. It takes little time, and the hard-worked horse will feel and be much better for it. Of course the collar should fit comfortable, and there should (with this care) be no padding between it and the shoulder, producing heat where there is none required. The sweat and dirt should be rubbed off the underside of the collar, which should never be washed.

On the day that Rarus trotted at Hartford at least five swindles were allowed on the grounds, the pool box, the wheel of fortune, sweat boards, the pill box trick, and the selling of lager beer at 10 cents a glass. Several venturers lost over $100 apiece at the wheel in less than an hour. The board was remarkably well patronized by the unsophisticated, and the gamblers had all they could do selling silver to bet with, for bills, of which they had at the close of the day a big box full. The pill box men would show three or four empty boxes, and, ostensibly putting a $20 bill in one, offer to sell the boxes for $5, the spectator seeing a corner of the supposed $20 bill sticking outside. On opening the box the dupe would find a dollar bill. A lager man said that their being forced to buy off the association obliged them to charge 10 cents per glass.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 13, 1878.

A WORD TO MR. BECKLEY.

No man better than our Post-master, (and one of the editors of the *Republican*,) knows the excellent reputation of the Dills. His attempt to drag the aged father and Rev. W. H. Dill into a political controversy is disgraceful. The Methodist Church is not a political organization, and outside of Bloomsburg the editors of the Republican cannot make it such. It is no disgrace to Mr. Dill that his son should be nominated to represent over 300,000 voters. The following card speaks for itself.

A CARD

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10, 1878.—*C. H. Bergner, Esq., Editor Daily Telegraph*—DEAR SIR: Absence on official duties prevented me from seeing your paper of the 7th until last evening, when I was pained to find in it a personal attack upon two of the preachers of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, Revs. H. G. and W. H. Dill. When political papers go out of their way to make personal attacks of this kind they must be held accountable for their utterances, and this being a "family affair" in another sense than that intended by the caption of your article, involving as it does the good name of Methodist preachers in general, I cannot allow it to pass by in silence, especially as a portion of your article indirectly implicates me with one of my brethren whom you openly name.

In your issue of last evening you say you charge the Revs. Dill with nothing, after asserting, without equivocation, in your former article, that "*since the nomination*" of A. H. Dill for governor "his father and brother both respected ministers of the gospel, are roaming over the state, preaching to strange congregations." If this language means nothing, you had better left it unsaid. If you mean by it that these two ministers have been doing more preaching abroad from their homes than before Mr. D's. nomination, and are doing this for the sake of the effect it may have on his election, I want to enter my solemn protest against such a charge.

"The younger Dill preached in Harrisburg recently." True, and did so on my pressing invitation, as did also my brother of Shamokin, and B. H. Moser, of New Cumberland, as I had four quarterly meetings to hold upon the one day. Wm. H. Dill has for years been responding to calls of this kind in all parts of our conference, and no one has been more ready than he to render aid of any kind whenever and wherever it was needed. The whole conference is competent to attest that he is now doing only what he has been doing for years. As my guest and helper, therefore, I cannot permit him to be charged with what I know to be untrue.

As to the venerable Henry G. Dill, whom you implicate in the same charge, there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion and if he were as widely known as you say he has "roamed over the state" it would be altogether unnecessary to refute it. For nearly half a century he has devoted himself to the work of the ministry and has borne an unblemished reputation. His brother ministers will see in his declining years, that that reputation shall remain untarnished by unprincipled and uncalled for personal attacks even if made under pretended political newspaper freedom. They are too jealous of their loyalty to the flag under which they live, also to permit it to be impeached as you have impeached it in your allusion to the days of rebellion and secession in church and state. The first vote I cast in my conference was in the city of Baltimore, on the 5th day of March, 1862, when I had the honor to say "aye" with Father Dill and 162 other Methodist preachers brothers on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That as a body of christian ministers in conference assembled, we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebellion now existing within our borders, as being *treasonable* in its origin, *sanguinary* in its *progress*, and as tending to retard the advancement of civil liberty throughout the world."

I regret that our church and ministry have been dragged into a political controversy. There was no necessity for it, but as the issue has been forced it will be promptly met, as we do not propose to surrender our good name for the sake of any political party, and especially while a Methodist preacher's heart pulses in our breast, we do not propose that our brethren shall be maligned, in the region where we have our temporary habitation, without entering our most emphatic demurrer.

JAMES C. CLARKE.

Yellow fever seems to be spreading in the south. The number of deaths reported for the week ending September 5, at Memphis was 529. The following dispatch from Washington dated September 8, will give some idea of the terrible condition in the south:

"An appeal for the sufferers South has been issued by Messrs. Ellis and Gibson, of Louisiana, Morgan, of Alabama, McCardle of Mississippi, and Cyrus Bussey, president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. It says that in New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, as well as the smaller towns of Holly Springs, Grenada, Port Gibson, Canton, Greenville, Brownsville, Baton Rouge and Delhi all business is entirely suspended. It is estimated that in the suspension of business on the Mississippi river south of Memphis over fifty steamboats are tied up, their crews discharged, the 'longshoremen and gangs of stevedores and other laborers, who were engaged in the receiving and discharging of freight are without employment. Four great lines of railroads are paralyzed and their employees are idle. It is estimated that of these unemployed men there are in New Orleans 15,000; Memphis, 8,000; Vicksburg, 2,000; smaller towns 2,000, making a total of 27,000 discharged workingmen, most of whom are heads of families, and represent a total population of not less than 108,000 in actual and desolate want. Averaging the support of each individual at twenty cents per day, which is ten cents less than the cost of army ration, for fifty days the support of the suffering and destitute will cost $1,080,000, and this for subsistence alone. Nothing for medicines, clothing and proper sustenance for the sick and the burial of the dead has been taken into account in this calculation.

Alleged Murderers Arrested.

POTTSVILLE, September 10.—John Deane and Anthony Carey were arrested and brought here to-day on the charge of being implicated in the Stanton murder at Deanesville in 1869. This is the fourth arrest made since Saturday for the same murder, the other two being Munley and Noon.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

Several gentlemen have requested us to announce their names as independent candidates for county offices, to be voted for this fall. In all cases we have refused to insert their names as an advertisement or otherwise for the reason that we cannot countenance a bolt or split, for love or money. All candidates who announced themselves before the county convention, did so under an agreement that they would abide by the decision of that convention. Having been defeated there without a single charge of fraud or unfairness, they now ask to be permitted to go squarely against their agreement, and want us to aid them in so doing. While we have nothing against these gentlemen personally, we cannot be a party to their breach of promise. As a word of advice we say that they would act more wisely by waiting their chances. Having been before the people their names are known, and in future they might secure the offices which they do not stand a ghost of a chance of obtaining now by an independent candidacy. Such a course only weakens the party, while it brands these candidates as bolters, and forever ruins their prospects for office in the future. Stand by the ticket, gentlemen, and do not pursue the course you contemplate, which can only result in your defeat.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 10th inst., winds up an editorial of the result in Maine as follows:

"The lesson of Maine is a brief story to record. It is a Republican disaster that is revolutionary in its results. It does not recall the Democrats to power in that hitherto unfaltering Republican State, but it places her authority in the custody of a Democratic receiver to be held until the damaged assets of the Republican bankrupt can be properly disposed of. It is not a victory born of trust or affection for any party. It is a defeat of Republicanism not because the people of Maine loved the Republican Cæsar less, but because they loved Rome more, and it is an admonition to all parties that there must be a nobler ruler in State and nation. It is a crushing blow to Blaine the ablest and most heroic of all the Republican leaders of the country, for it makes him the undertaker of all the troops of Republican leaders in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. It is the death knell of Republicanism in Ohio and Indiana for 1878, and it writes the name of Andrew H. Dill in the next Gubernatorial commission of Pennsylvania so plainly that even Henry M. Hoyt will not blunder in reading it.

Remember the triumph of the democracy means the payment of the $3,000,000 of rebel fraudulent war claims, and this is only the beginning. The northern democracy in order to get hold of power and spoils must have a solid South.—*Montour American.*

The above is a reduction on the general campaign lie—as to the payment of the Southern war-claims. The *Clearfield Republican* says:

"Elect a Democratic Congress and you shoulder a debt of $600,000,000—for property taken from rebels during the war—on the people. Elect a Republican Congress and you will tide over the threatening danger."

Now, no act can pass without Hayes' signature, or a two-thirds vote over his veto. It would be well also for Radical editors to read the following from the Constitution:

The XIXth Amendment to that instrument reads as follows:

SEC. IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate Legislation, the provisions in this article.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

For 22 years the opposition have dominated in Maine. The returns from it gave the key-note to Republican organs. It was not only a stronghold, but had such leaders as Hamlin, Blaine, Hale, Chamberlain and others. A mortal blow was struck them at the last election as shown by the following dispatch:

PORTLAND, September 11—2.30 p. m.—Return thus far received show the house stands republican 69; straight democrats, 21; greenback and democratic, 54; with 7 to hear from, showing an anti-republican majority of 6, which will probably be increased.

Candidate's Cash Account.

For the benefit of those who are not aware of the law upon the subject, we produce the Act of Assembly regulating the expenses of candidates for office, since the adoption of the new Constitution.

The act of April 18, 1874, pamphlet laws, 1874, p. 64, says:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c*, That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination, or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any offices of the judiciary, or to any State, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses, as follows, to-wit:

First. For printing and traveling expenses.

Second. For dissemination of information to the public.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, of article seven, of the constitution of this commonwealth.

SEC. 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisionment not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the court."

That law is certainly explicit enough for candidate and voter to understand. Besides the oath an officer must take before he enters upon his duties, requires him to swear that "I have not paid or contributed, *either directly or indirectly*, any money, or other valuable thing to procure my *nomination or election* (or appointment,) except for necessary and proper expenses *expressly authorized by law*."—*Clearfield Republican.*

THE AWFUL WAIL OF WOE.

EARNEST APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

Seven Thousand People in Vicksburg Alone who Must be Provided for Probably Sixty Days.

THE VICTIMS IN MEMPHIS DYING SO RAPIDLY THAT NO ACCOUNT IS TAKEN OF THE NUMBER.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The work of extending relief to the yellow fever sufferers continues, and daily remittances for that purpose are made from this city. The fire department, the executive offices, the police force, the government printers, the base ball clubs, trades unions, mutual benefit orders and other associations have contributed, and concentrated efforts for a similar purpose are in progress. The Masonic order has made liberal contributions, and a meeting of the Odd Fellows is announced for to-morrow night. The subscriptions of the citizens of Washington thus far amount to at least $10,000. One hundred and nine dollars subscribed by the guests and employees at the Orkney, Virginia, springs have been forwarded to Representative Casey Young for the Memphis sufferers.

The secretary of war, while extending government aid to the yellow fever sufferers, has repeatedly declared that he was governed by no other law than that of humanity, but depended upon the approval of the entire country for his action in the premises. No one here doubts that he will have congressional sanction, but in order to give some assurance of such approval, Col. M'Ardle, of Vicksburg who came hither in behalf of yellow fever sufferers, addressed the following letter to Representatives Blackburn, Ellis and Gibson, from whom was received a satisfactory reply:

WASHINGTON, September 4.—*Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, E. John Ellis and R. L. Gibson, Washington, D. C.*—GENTLEMEN: The wail of woe which comes up hourly from the fever smitten districts of the south is well calculated to arouse the deepest sympathy for our destitute and suffering countrymen and the generous response evoked throughout the broad land brings tears of gratitude to the eyes of the sternest. Generous and spontaneous as are the contributions in every quarter of the country, private charity alone is unequal to the great emergency, and constant appeals are made to the government for help. It is known to you that the Hon. George M'Crary, secretary of war, has thus far responded most liberally to every appeal, but it is also known to you that in the issuing of government rations to save our unfortunate fellow-countrymen from starvation he is acting upon his own responsibility and without the authority of law; that he will continue to meet all demands I have no reason to doubt, but that he feels most painfully the great responsibilities that he has assumed, I have occasion to know. As a citizen of Mississippi I deem it not inappropriate to address you, as leading members of the dominant party in the house of representatives, and invoke in advance your approval of the humane course of Secretary M'Crary, and your influence in ratifying by act of congress his appropriation of public stores for the relief of our suffering countrymen. At my home in the city of Vicksburg there are nearly or quite 7,000 people who must be provided for wholly or in part for probably sixty days. Such widespread distress as now exists in the south can only be alleviated by the government, and I confidently appeal to you for your influence in ratifying by act of congress whatever may be done in the cause of humanity by the honorable secretary of war. Very truly your friend,

WM. H. M'ARDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6.—*To Wm. H. M'Ardle*; DEAR COLONEL—In reply to your letter or the 4th inst., we can only say that it affords us great pleasure to endorse the humane action of the secretary of war in issuing rations to the yellow fever sufferers in the south, and we desire to add that should it become necessary to pass a law validating and ratifying his action, it will certainly meet with our most cordial support. Truly yours,

H. S. BLACKBURN,
E. J. ELLIS,
R. L. GIBSON,

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., September 9.—A bricklayer named Griffin, from Memphis, died here on Friday night last from yellow fever, being the second case imported this season. The air at night is too cool to allow the fever to spread if it should be brought here.

GRENADA, September 9.—The following new cases are reported: Mrs. Dr. Ringgold, widow of Dr. Ringgold; Miss Mary Russel, sister of E. P. Russell, of Senatobia, Miss; R. A. Armistead, express agent, and five colored women. The death list is as follows: Dr. Ringgold, Mrs. M'Donald, O. B. Rollins, Henry Crochett.

A number of patients in the Chamberlain house are convalescing rapidly. We are almost without communication otherwise than telegraphic. The mails are irregular and our postmaster is dead. The mayor died two weeks ago, and every day messages are received addressed to him, at the telegraph office. The illness of the express agent will be seriously felt unless his place be filled speedily.

The Constitutional Oath.

For the benefit of our readers we copy the oath to be taken by all persons elected to office under the new Constitution which reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

Candidates for office should clip it and pin it in their hats, and occasionally read it to their constituents so that no one need offend knowingly.

The Hope of the Country.

As the Shippensburg *Chronicle* so well says, the only hope of the country is centered in the Democratic party, and the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, and the laborer, who desires to see our industries receive new life, will vote for the Democratic and not jeopardize their opportunities by supporting a new party which has no foundation, no strength or hope of success save in giving the Republican party, which is almost dead, a new lease of life. Do you want to see our furnaces, forges, factories and business generally paralyzed still further? Then vote for the Republican party or its only salvation, the Greenback party. But if you wish to see busy times, when work will be plenty, money plenty, taxes light, and peace and harmony throughout the length and breadth of our land, vote the Democratic ticket. Give us a Democratic Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, and a Democratic Senator instead of Don Cameron this fall in Pennsylvania, and a Democratic President in 1880, and all these things will be "added unto us."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1878.

No more important election has been held in Maine to-day. Present indications are that at least one Democratic Congressman will be elected, and that the Republican majorities in the other Districts will be very small. It is not thought there will be an election of Governor by the people and the complexion of the Legislature is doubtful. This is not wholly the result of the Greenback movement, but is in part a rebellion against Senator Blaine—a rebellion which has long been threatened, and which would have broken out a year ago but for the good offices of Mr. Hayes with prominent Republicans who were dissatisfied with the rule of the Senator. All the Republicans then ready to go into revolt do not take part with Democrats or Greenbackers this year but they will be glad of any result which shall show Senator Blaine's power to be declining.

But the importance of the election is not because of its effect within the state, but because it will encourage opposition to radicalism everywhere and because losses by the radicals will show that old sectional questions, which ought to have been buried years ago, are no longer controlling influences in the state. The influence in other states, if Maine shall fail to elect a Republican Governor and shall send a divided delegation to Congress, can hardly be estimated.

Messrs Randall and Blackburn are so far the only two Democrats who have been announced as candidates for Speaker of the House in the Forty-Sixth Congress. Mr. Randall says there is no doubt of his own election. He also says the Democratic party will carry Pennsylvania.

There is something almost ludicrous in the terror of Republicans in Massachusetts over the candidacy of Gen. Butler for Governor. As I have before said Butler will probably be defeated, but the mere fact that he is in the field will have a good effect. Whether sincerely or merely for effect, the Gen. has declared himself opposed to a great many things which have grown up in the Government of Massachusetts under Republicans, and which have long been known to be fearfully expensive and believed to be unnecessary for the welfare of the state. In this position Butler has the sympathy of the voters, and it is likely the classes that are benefited by these abuses will have to take pretty nearly the same ground that he does in order to defeat him. The result will be influenced greatly by what occurs in Maine to-day. If the Greenbackers show great strength in the latter state I do not believe it is possible to so manipulate things as to defeat Butler.

Within a few days the citizens of this District will be called together to devise ways to increase their already liberal subscriptions in favor of the yellow-fever sufferers. In this work there is no party, sect or sex, or color. All that is needed to make our subscriptions such as we shall remember with pride is a movement by those in authority and that we shall now have.

SEMINOLE.

Fitz John Porter.

West Point, September 10.—The hearing in the Fitz John Porter case was resumed this morning before Generals Schofield, Getty and Terry, Judge Advocate Gardner appearing for the government and Messrs. Maltby, Bullet and Choate for the petitioner. The petitioner continued his case by calling to the witness-stand Alexander D. Payne, of Warrenton, Va., a lawyer.

In August, 1862, witness said he was first lieutenant of cavalry in General Stuart's rebel cavalry. He testified that on the 29th of August he was at the headquarters of General Lee. He was thoroughly conversant with the country thereabouts, having been born there. There was no general engagement on the 29th as stated by General Pope in his dispatches, but there was a severe engagement on the 30th, the severest of the war, the slaughter being terrible, the ground being black with dead and wounded. This was brought out to show Porter's bravery as a general and his loyalty to the cause. In relation to the 4.30 P. M. order sent by Pope to Porter on the 29th, and which Pope's orderly said he delivered to Porter at 6 P. M., the witness testified that he had been all over the grounds indicated in the orderly's testimony as to the route he took, and had ridden over it on horseback briskly and timed his trip, and it took him ninety-six minutes. Over another route it took him eighty-six minutes.

Colonel Walter S. Davis, of California, entered the army in 1861 from Massachusetts and in August, 1862, was a staff officer in Martendale's brigade. He said that the night of the 27th was the darkest he ever knew, and he did not sleep because Porter was anxious that his troops should move early in the morning. That he met General Porter, when the latter told him to notify General Sykes sent word back to Porter that it was impossible to move, because of the intense darkness in the woods. Witness also indorsed other evidence showing there was no fighting, except artillery firing, on the 29th, and he knew of no order that day for Porter's corps to retreat, nor did he know of any retreat. He described the severity of the fight on the 30th and Porter's activity all along the line. The contending forces were so close that he saw a Confederate soldier seize a Union man and haul him into the Confederate ranks. On his cross examination the witness said he knew General Porter was anxious to respond to Pope's order on the night of the 29th as quickly as possible. The roads were filled with wagons in disorder and all headed for Washington.

Major Earle, of Colorado, was Assistant Adjutant General to Major General Morrell in August, 1862. He testified to the darkness of the night of the 27th, and that the roads were very much blocked by wagon trains. Porter having been censured for not attacking Longstreet on the 29th, counsel showed by this witness, as also by a previous one, that on the 29th General McDowell approached Porter in a bluff manner and exclaimed: "Porter, you are too far out Move your troops back into those woods; this is no place to fight." This was brought out to throw the responsibility of Porter's not attacking on that day upon General Mc Dowell. Witness did not hear anything that day that indicated a general engagement.

The associated press has been wrestling hard with the Vermont election returns to keep the majority up to 20,000. They held on vigorously to their figures until the last township return. But in spite of their efforts the figures would drop with each successive return until the majority has fallen below 17,000. This is the lowest republican majority recorded in Vermont for many years. In 1872 Grant's majority was nearly 30,000 and in 1876 the majority for Hayes was almost 24,000. The decline of the republican vote in Vermont is ominous of the fate that awaits the party in the coming elections. What increases the discomfiture of these republicans who were watching for cheering signs from Vermont is the defeat of a regular republican candidate for congress by a bolter and greenbacker. If these things are witnessed in the Green Mountains what may be expected elsewhere?

A Vicious System.

One of the prolific evils of our present primary political system in all parties, is the now common custom of naming a candidate for a responsible district office, and allowing him to select his own conferees. In the many struggles for the important positions of Congressmen and Senator in districts embracing two or more counties, the rule is for every county to offer a candidate who selects his conferees from the circle of his personal followers, and then goes into the political market to get the best possible price for his men. We have known unimportant men in unimportant counties to crowd themselves forward as candidates for Congress at every Congressional election for years, get possession of the conferees and regularly trade them for post offices, revenue offices or places for themselves in the documment room at the capitol. So common has this custom become that it has demoralized both parties fearfully in many sections of the State. It has often been effected by petty, shameful barter, making the very worst or the least desired nominations, and many local defeats of the majority party have been the fruits of the disgraceful system. It denies to a political party all voice in the selection of its candidates, and invites bummers to enter contests when good men do not offer and when counties have no just claims, merely to trade themselves into a little prominence or sell out their power for so much cash. At a recent Democratic conference in the Westmoreland district, an adjournment was asked for because Mr. Wise, one of the candidates, insisted that he could not attend, and since then Wise, of Green, Boyle, of Fayette and Lomison, of Westmoreland, the rival candidates, are accepted as the managers of the confused conference that has been meeting and adjourning for a month past. Instead of the party selecting competent and faithful representative men to vote for the choice of their county and then exercise a sound discretion when their choice fails, it is understood in these later days that only the candidate is the party to be consulted, while his conferees must subordinate themselves to his whims or cupidity. It is high time that all parties took a manly stand to arrest the growing evil. It would vastly impair the power of adventurers in politics, and majority parties would save themselves from many just defeats thereby.—*Times.*

The Trade Dollar.

The Republican party has made another progressive step, and as usual, it is backward so far as it effects the people, but forward in the interests of the bankers and money changers.

The trade dollar is worth but ninety cents at the post offices, or on the rail road. When issued by the government to the money kings it *was a legal tender* for one hundred cents, but when it had been liberally distributed among the workingmen, the Republican party had an act passed taking away its legal tender character, and thereby stealing under the forms of law, ten cents on every dollar owned by the poor man.

This act is in perfect harmony with all Republican legislation for the past fifteen years; always in the interest of the rich and always against the poor man. The whole amount of trade dollars ever issued reach but a few millions,—(not a tithe of what has been stolen by the treasury ring,)—and this action can only be characterized as a small, mean, dirty specimen of larceny. No explanations can relieve the party guilty of this contemptible fraud on the workingman, but it will open still wider the eyes of that class of our citizens who see that a further continuance in power of the Republican party means additional burdens on the tax payers and larger dividends to the monied aristocracy.

It would seem that hereafter the Republican papers should have little to say against the Greenback theory, that the stamp of the government fixed the value of money of all kinds. The Bland silver dollar contains 412½ grains and is worth one dollar in gold everywhere, while the trade dollar contains 420 grains and is worth ninety cents. The difference between them is that the government stamps the cheap dollar and makes it valuable, while the dollar with the greatest intrinsic value fails to receive the necessary sign and is consequently an inferior coin.—*Warren Ledger.*

Jack Kehoe's Case.

AN OPINION THAT GOV. HARTRANFT WILL SIGN HIS DEATH WARRANT.

"It is my opinion that Governor Hartranft will sign the death warrant for Jack Kehoe as soon as he arrives from the east," said Attorney General Lear. "In fact there remains nothing else for him to do. The board of pardons has refused to commute his sentence, and the order of the court that he be hung stands as a record. The governor has never spoken to me on the subject, and no person has ever asked me to vote for or against Kehoe's sentence being commuted except his counsel when they made their arguments. Some people say Kehoe should be hung, anyhow. Well, perhaps he should, for I believe he was a bad man; but in this one particular case, where he is charged with the murder of Langdon fifteen years ago, I do not think he should, and voted to commute his sentence in the board. There is no evidence against him. It even seems hard to give him imprisonment for life, when the other men who were concerned in the murder were only convicted of murder in the second degree, and will be released in twelve years at the furthest. They confessed to their participation, while a boy who was fifteen years old at the time Langdon was killed, was the only witness against him to prove that he was present, and his testimony was shaken by his father, who says his son was somewhere else at the time. The governor signed Kehoe's death warrant before and will do it again."

Returns of the election in Maine, held on Monday, indicate that 120,000 votes were polled, or about 18,000 more than last year, and that Conner, the Republican candidate for Governor, who then had 5,112 majority, now lacks about 6000 majority over the Democratic and Greenback candidates. This will throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Reed, republican, is elected to Congress in the First District; Frye, Republican in the Third. In the Fourth District, Ladd, Democratic-Greenbacker is elected to Congress, and the Fifth District is doubtful, with the chances favoring Murch, Greenback-Labor agitator. The returns do not indicate the complexion of the Legislature, but show large Democratic and Greenback gains.

Accident to Lieut. Governor Latta.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Lieut. Gov. Latta was very seriously injured at Greensburg last night. He was on his way home from Harrisburg, and in jumping from the train before it had stopped at the station, was thrown on his head and shoulders. He sustained a dislocation of the shoulder and is suffering from concussion of the brain. Considerable anxiety is felt at his recovery.

Items.

The Pittsburg exposition is being well attended.

The grain receipts at Erie, Pa., average 70,000 bushels a day.

The Prohibitionists of Lackawanna county have nominated a full county ticket.

A Frenchman has invented a musket which can be fired five hundred times without needing to be cleaned.

The tobacco crop of North Carolina is said to be very good, notwithstanding drouth and hail storms.

The three Fox sisters who originated the rapping phase of Spiritualism, twenty-nine years ago are all alive.

Nobiling who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Germany died on Tuesday from the effects of his wounds.

Hon. Asa Packer has given a library valued at $100,000 to the Lehigh university at Bethlehem.

Ex-Governor Curtin, Governor Hartranft and Messrs. Dill, Hoyt and Mason, the candidates of the three parties for Governor, are all to be present at the Fair of the Mifflin county Agricultural Society at Lewistown.

Boston has 435 schools, 1233 teachers, 55,412 enrolled pupils, 60,762 children between 5 and 15 years of age, and the salaries of officers are $58,038.94, and of teachers, $1,157,746.09.

Sir H. D. Wolff is a member of the British Foreign Office. Being at Smyrna, he wrote to a friend: "Send me a wife by the next mail." A sister of Lord Orford, seeing the letter, went out to Smyrna and married him.

The grand prizes obtained by the United States exhibitors at Paris, are for McCormick's reaper, Edison's telephone, Gray's telephone, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, Wheelock's steam engine and Tiffany's silver work.

A specimen of copper ore, from the Dr. Snively mines near Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., has been on exhibition in Harrisburg. It yields ninety cents of commercial copper. These mines are said to be the richest copper mines in the State.

Judge E. L. Dana, of Luzerne county, has been put in nomination for Judge in Lehigh county by a citizens' mass meeting. He is a very proper man, and he has a proper man for his opponent. No harm can come of nominating a dozen good men.

A horrible accident occurred a few days ago on a farm near Butler, Penn'a. A team of horses, while hauling a mowing machine became frightened at a passing locomotive, and ran off, throwing the driver, who was a boy, right before the knives. His head was completely severed from the body.

The Philadelphia Workingmen's party has thus far nominated a lot of lawyers, three or four bloated bondholders, a score of professional politicians, one man who quit work because it stained his hands, another who has a rich wife, and, now believing that no class of labor should be slighted, they are thinking of taking up the fellow who sits around and rocks the cradle while his wife goes out washing to support the family.—*Chronicle.*

A man named John Hurley, late of Crawford county, Ohio, where he stands charged with murder, is in custody at Petrolia, Butler county, being held to await a requisition from the proper authorities. The accused is about twenty-two years of age, and represents that he got into a fight with a party of men some months ago, and was so roughly handled that in self defense he drew a revolver and shot and killed one of his assailants. He then fled to the oil regions in this State where he has since remained.

The rumored match between the ex-Prince Imperial of France and the Princess Thyra of Denmark seems to be exploded. It probably had no other origin than the Prince's visit to Denmark. Besides being politically a mistake on the Princess's side, such an alliance would have been an ill-assorted one. The Prince is not much over 22, and looks much younger, while the Princess is verging on 25, and looks even older. The lot of marriageable princes in Europe at the present moment is rather hard. Leaving out of the question the Prince Imperial, who has sunk to the rank of a mere pretender—though no doubt a wealthy one with his $500,000 a year, thanks to the foresight of the Empress in investing enormous sums of money in English securities, while as yet the empire existed—there is only the King of Spain who may be considered eligible, and he perhaps, will not speedily forget Mercedes.

On the door of the great temple of Ligmoto, Japan, is a scene showing first a monkey, then an ape, then a gorilla and so on till at last the scene ends with a perfect man, surrounded by elegant and curious birds. The door is several centuries old.

One of the most daring feats ever achieved by a swimmer was performed at Tonbridge, England, by Prof. Henry Hoare, who succeeded in swimming a distance of two miles with his hands fastened together with handkerchiefs, so that no effort could possibly extricate them; his feet were chained together and his eyes blindfolded.

At last good news comes from the famine districts in China. Rain has fallen in sufficient quantities to hold out a promise of fair autumnal crops. All that is now immediately required, therefore, is to find support for the sufferers until the grain is once more gathered in. But the more important question of how can such visitations be avoided for the future still remains for the consideration of the Chinese Government. During the last dynasty—from 1368 to 1628—the provinces now suffering from drought were visited by similar periods of famine forty times. That the extreme verge of misery was sometimes reached may be gathered from the ominous statement appended to the account of ten of them that "men eat each other." The records of the present dynasty are not yet available, but there is no reason to suppose that the droughts have under the Manchoo rule been less frequent than formerly.

The Rose of death. Do not wait until the hectic flush which indicates advanced consumption, appears on the cheek. Check the hard cough and heal the irritated lungs with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, before the crises comes. Be in time. Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

POLITICAL.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conferees.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
CHARLES REICHART,

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
WILLIAM L. MANNING,

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—J. J. McHenry, Benton.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder, Berwick.
Bloomsburg East—D. Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg West—C. S. Furman, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek—Joseph Lamon, Berwick.
Catawissa—Mahlon Hamlin, Catawissa.
Centralia Borough—Owen Cain, Centralia.
Centre—Joseph Weiss, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishingcreek—J. M. Howell, Van Camp.
Franklin—Peter G. Campbell, Catawissa.
Greenwood—I. A. DeWitt, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore, Buck Horn.
Jackson—Frank Derr, Rohrsburg.
Locust—Daniel Morris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Mainville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph R. Heler, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.

D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Democratic Platform.

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and the want that now exist:

It has had control of the legislation of the country, and has created and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many;

Its system of finance has been one of favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor.

Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices immoral; they distress the people and destroy their substance.

The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to a paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper glass, leather, and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it should be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution; and among other things, it has neglected and refused.

To compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the state;

To prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any;

To give to all equal means for transporting raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and

To publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The republican party creates new offices and enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery.

Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish." H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Decay of Quakerism.

The decay of Quakerism is much to be regretted. No religious society has ever exercised a more salutary influence over its members. Integrity of character, purity of life, simplicity of manners, and kindness to both humanity and the brute creation, are the characteristics of this amiable sect. As teachers, the friends excel. They awaken the dullest intellects by sympathy, forbearance and friendly encouragement. The discipline is firm, but it is just and reasonable. The surveillance the society exercises over the conduct of its members maintains its character at a high average. There are few or no poor Quakers. Mutual aid prevents poverty. Should disease and the vicissitudes of life overtake some of the less fortunate, the society takes care of them, and the community is not burdened with their support. Philadelphia owes much of her solid prosperity, her distinction for intelligence, her proverbial neatness and beauty, and her devotion to free principles, to the Society of Friends. The upright dealing of William Penn with the aborigines elicited the eulogies of even such a scoffer at virtue as Voltaire himself. We can wish nothing better for the country than that Quaker virtues may continue for a long time to come to exercise a conservative influence on its destinies.—*Press.*

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lar... Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, '78-1y

After an experience of two years and a half the Connecticut Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Meriden, Conn., has decided that business does not pay, and consequently there will be an honorable retirement as soon as possible. No more risks will be taken, and those now standing will be reinsured satisfactorily. The company has found the "mutual" plan a losing one, and unless there can be a departure on a basis more solid, it is believed better to retire gracefully and without loss than keep on.

To Be Tested

The Wilkesbarre *Record of The Times* says: Hon. Henry W. Palmer and Colonel Stanley Woodward have been engaged as attorneys by a party of Scrantonians, to test the validity of the appointment of Judge Bentley by the governor, and of his organization of the Lackawanna county courts. They will proceed to file a petition for a mandamus upon the judges of the old county to organize the courts of Lackawanna county. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court which meets at Pittsburg in October. A speedy and conclusive settlement of these vexatious questions will thus be reached, and joy will pervade the two counties.

The experiment of educating Indians to useful labor, in the Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute is worthy of encouragement as one very small step in the right direction. There is, however, no problem as to whether an Indian can or cannot be educated, nor as to the useful effects of such an education in giving him other means of subsistence besides those of hunting and fishing, which are continually being abridged by emigrants and frontiersmen. Thousands of Indians in the territory set apart for them and many thousands in the Dominion of Canada support themselves, their schools and their churches by manual labor, chiefly as farmers. But the higher education at colleges and institutes of half a hundred young Sioux will not do as much toward civilizing the "wild" tribes from which they are taken as would a general system of education on the reservations, and an administration of affairs there which should not contradict all the principles of morality taught from text-books.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get genuine. Depot and office 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes tape worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if tape worms can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of John Beishline, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1878,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following LOT OF GROUND in Benton township bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Ash, Samuel Yost and Daniel Shultz, on the east by lands of William Ipher, on the south by lands of Jonas Doty, Hiram Depoe and John Karns, on the west by lands of Russel Shultz, containing

One Hundred and Four Acres

more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE, BARN

and other out-buildings. Sold subject to the payment annually of the interest on the dower to the widow of John Beishline and at her death to the payment to the heirs.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Att'y. for Estate.

J. M. BEISHLINE, Administrator. sept. 13, '78-ts.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale at Kehris' Hotel in Numedia, Columbia county Pa. on

Saturday, October 5, 1878,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described valuable real estate, assigned to John C. Yocum by Aaron S. Knittle, in trust for the benefit of creditors of said Knittle.

All that certain messuage and tenement and tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county, state of Pennsylvania, beginning at the corner on the public road marked by a stone South eighty-one degrees, west one hundred and eight and five-tenths perches by lands of Henry Gable, to a post, thence by land of the same south eleven and one half degrees, east twenty and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Peter Mowery south eighty-two and one-half degrees, west thirty-three and eight-tenths perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of the same north eleven and one-half degrees west twelve and five-tenths perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of the same south eighty-one and one-half degrees west sixty-seven and one-half perches to a chestnut tree, thence by land of the same north nine degrees west fifty perches to a white oak tree, thence by land of Daniel Stine north eighty degrees, east eighty-two perches to a post, formerly a black oak tree, thence by land of the same north nine degrees west five and five-tenths perches to a corner, thence by land of Henry Knapp north eighty-one degrees east two hundred and thirty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Henry Knapp along said public road south nineteen and three-fourths degrees west twenty-six and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence by the same south thirty-one degrees west thirty-three and seven-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing.

104 Acres and 38 Perches

strict measure, whereon is erected a

Good Frame Dwelling, Barn

and other out-buildings. A well of good water near the house. The property is accessible to Catawissa and the coal region markets.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

For further particulars apply to, or address

JOHN C. YOCUM, Assignee of Aaron S. Knittle, Elysburg, North'd county, Pa.,

or

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Att'ys for Assignee, Catawissa, Pa.

September 13, '78-ts.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS Printed at this Office ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

B. P. Vannatta is our authorized collector and solicitor. He is visiting neighboring villages now, and calling on subscribers who are in arrears for a year or more. His receipts are binding on the proprietors. We hope our friends will be prepared to settle when he calls. Subscriptions can be paid here in produce. Our collector will take cash only. tf

Trade Dollars are worth only ninety cents.

There was a crowd at the Rupert camp meeting again last Sunday.

W. B. Koons has leased the Bristol House at Wilkes-Barre.

No possible bolt or combination can prevent the whole Democratic county ticket from being elected by the usual large majority.

Cider Barrels varying in price from 25 cents up can be procured at Moyer Bros., Bloomsburg.

If your baby is restless while teething, get Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; a dose of it will relieve the little sufferer at once. Only 25 cts. a bottle

Hon. B. S. Bentley, the newly appointed Judge of Lackawanna county, was registered at the Exchange Hotel last Friday night.

"Bent" Cole drives three stubborn mules up from Columbia county with a single line.—*Sullivan Co. Democrat.*

Last week the horse and buggy of the Sheriff did duty as a "Black Maria" between the Court House and Jail.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harris, formerly of this town, now residing in Cincinnati, are visiting at William Rupert's.

Rev. O. D. S. Marclay has returned from his summer tour and will conduct the services at the Lutheran church on Sunday.

The night cattle ordinance is being sharply enforced. Chief of Police Sterner shut up ten cows on Wednesday night, and more will follow unless the law is observed.

W. G. Fisher was acquitted last week of the charge of placing obstructions on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad track, after a three days' trial

The Seventh Annual Fair of the Agricultural and Industrial Association of the Catawissa Valley will be held at Ringtown, September 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

Through the efforts of Rev. L. Zahner about $45 were raised in the Episcopal Church on Sunday last, as a contribution to the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

LOST.—Twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery of a diamond ring containing nine stones. The ring was lost either at Catawissa or on the road between Bloomsburg and Catawissa. Inquire at this office.

WANTED.—A young man 16 or 17 years of age who is desirous of learning a good trade. To such a one a first rate chance will be given in my Photograph Gallery. Call soon.

RALPH F. SNYDER.

Nobody should go to church or public meeting hacking away and disturbing the preacher or orator with their cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; it only costs 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED,—Chickens, potatoes, flour, oats, any kind of farmers' produce taken on subscription at highest market prices. We make this offer to take pay in produce for the accommodation of our subscribers. We prefer cash. tf

After we went to press last week the indictments for violating the fish laws, that had been ignored by the Grand Jury, were sent back to them by the Court, at the request of the District Attorney, with further instructions on the law. True bills were then returned in four cases.

Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, Joshua Comly, Esq., of Danville, Judge Parry, of Pottsville, Judge Dieterick, of Williamsport, and Geo. K. Baer, Esq., of Reading, were engaged in the trial of Goodman vs. Sanger, an action of ejectment, this week.

FINE FRUIT.—Mr. B. F. Hartman gave us some beautiful specimens of plums grown on his lot in this town. They are a dark red, and about the size of a peach. One of them weighed a little over three ounces.

We are also under obligations to Mr. Eli Jones for a delicious peach left on our table.

Mason, the leading corporation lawyer of Mercer county, and we believe the nominee of Kearney's party for Governor, proposes to talk at Orangeville on Tuesday, September 24th. It is queer how many lawyers these so-called laboring men put on their tickets.

On next Saturday evening, at Jackson Church, in Jackson township, by invitation, some Democrat will reply to the arguments of Messrs. Orvis and Martz of the National-Labor-Greenback, &c., party. Either Mr. Buckalew or Brockway will attend.

The remains of a man found drowned at Milton on Saturday, were identified by his father as Henry Smith, from East Buffalo, Union county. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed that in crossing the river he was taken with one of them and drowned. His father said he had been missing from home for about a month.

The *Republican* backs down squarely from its assertion about friends of Dill offering railroad passes, to secure votes for him. They threatened to give names of persons who had offered passes and those to whom they were offered. Last week we challenged that paper to give the names, and that challenge they pass by without an answer. Now we *demand* that the names shall be published, or that the *Republican* shall acknowledge itself guilty of publishing a deliberate falsehood.

TWO NOTED GRAVE ROBBERS.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption in its early stages, and all bronchial, lung and throat affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held in the Council Chamber September 3d at 7 o'clock, all the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Evans, of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to arrange for the rent due by the Friendship Fire Company for their room and ascertain what rooms can be obtained for the use of the Fire Companies, reported that William Gilmore offers a room for $30, A. J. Evans one for $24, and I. W. Hartman $25. He stated that the two companies were unwilling to meet in one room. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged. Mr. Rabb and Mr. Sharpless moved that the Evans room be rented for the Hook & Ladder Company. Carried. Messrs. Holmes and Rabb moved that the Gilmore room be rented for the Friendship Company. Carried.

A petition for the opening and extension of West street from Fourth street to Fifth was presented. On motion of Mr. Rabb the petition was filed, and a committee consisting of Rabb Sharpless and Holmes appointed to ascertain the probable expense attending such opening and extension as prayed for.

Balance of bill due D. J. Waller for work done in 1875, of $11.71, ordered paid.

The following bills were passed, and orders drawn for the amounts:

B. Stohner, rent of lockup to June 1, 1878,	$30 00
Gas Co. for August,	46 08
J. Schuyler & Son, hardware,	7 29
J. Weidel, smithing for Shive,	1 97
J. C. Sterner, Police services,	17 50
J. Weidel, smithing for Shaffer	2 40
O. A. Jacoby, crossing stone,	17 60
S. Shaffer, Jr., St. Commissioner's bill	478 75
W. Pursel and W. Gross, omitted by Shive for work done under him,	4 12

S. C. Shive returns as collected by him when Street Commissioner from various parties for dirt sold $9.30, and as uncollected from D. Brobst for dirt $2.?5.

Mr. Elwell moved that the President be authorized to purchase handcuffs and nippers for the Police if deemed necessary. Carried.

The President reported an application for a policeman to be on duty south of the Lackawanna R. R. between East and Iron streets, and names Samuel Hassler, who was appointed. Mr. Elwell moved that the action of the Council at last meeting in relation to the issuing of bonds be reconsidered, which was carried. Mr. Drinker moved the appointment of a committee of three to act with the Solicitor, to ascertain to what extent, if any, new bonds may be issued, and what steps are necessary to the issuing of the same. Carried. Messrs. Drinker, Elwell and Sharpless were appointed. Mr. Rabb, of the committee on streets and material, asked to be discharged from said committee, which was allowed on motion.

The Town Solicitor reported that the tax on the Bloomsburg Gas Co.'s works cannot be collected, and that the same be exonerated. On motion of Drinker and Sharpless the tax was exonerated.

Mr. Holmes moved that Street Commissioner be instructed to fill in Second street from Irondale R. R. westwardly, and fill in East street from south of the D. L. & W. R. R. so much as to make said streets passable as far as necessary. Carried. On motion, adjourned.

A FEAST FOR LAWYERS.—We notice by the Union county papers that preliminary steps have been taken to contest the will of the late Wm. Cameron, Esq., deceased, by Mrs. Harrison, one of the heirs, a daughter of the deceased. The estate is valued at over one million dollars, and will make a fine feast for lawyers. This action, if successful, will entirely discourage us from trying further to accumulate a fortune. If we can't dispose of it as we think proper, and have our heirs frittering it away by litigation. But then don't let this determination keep any of our delinquent subscribers from paying up. We need all our money outstanding to live on. We have only got so far on the road to fortune that we can enjoy once in a while a good square meal. If subscribers are slow we have to wait sometimes a little longer than is agreeable, and be contented like other poor people. As soon as we get enough, we shall issue our proclamation to all to stop paying, as we will not consent to leave a fortune behind for anybody to fight over it. If our debts are paid we shall be content.—*Ex.*

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

Ellis Bidleman, son of E. B. Bidleman, died on Saturday afternoon last. Two weeks ago Wednesday he left home on a canal boat to visit his brother at Shickshinny, and on the way up he jumped off the boat to get some grapes, and cut his foot badly on a sharp stone. The wound was painful, but soon healed up. On Friday last, not feeling well, he started for home on a boat, and was taken with severe pains in the back, which culminated in lockjaw before he reached this point. He was removed to his home, and after terrible suffering died on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. Ellis was a remarkable boy. Very few boys of 15 years enjoy the respect of a community as did he. His industry led him to seek the means of earning an honest livelihood, and he was always ready to do anything that was honorable. At school he was a general favorite, and in the Young Men's Christian Association an active and earnest member. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia County, Sept. Term, 1878.

The grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report: That we have, pursuant to our required duties, calmly and deliberately investigated all the bills of indictment presented for our consideration and have passed upon them according to their merits.

We have also examined the county buildings and find them in good repair, with the following exceptions: we recommend the repairing of the Court House yard fence; also matting for the Court House where needed. We have examined the new County Prison and find it secure and complete for the purpose intended, and think the Commissioners deserve credit for its completeness. We recommend for the use of the Sheriff's house the following: oil cloth or matting for hall on second story, carpet for one room, floor of cellar cemented, blinds for cellar windows, cupboard for kitchen, a well in Sheriff's yard.

We recommend that the Commissioners dispose of the old County Jail at the earliest opportunity to the best interest of the County. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM WHITMIRE,
Foreman.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the increasing popularity of the world-renowned White Machines we beg to caution all intending purchasers against the detestable trickery of would-be respectable dealers who in some underhanded manner will procure a White and *knowingly* put it in bad condition and offer it cheap to create a prejudice against it. J. Saltzer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., is our only authorized dealer for Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties, and all White Machines sold by him are warranted for three years.

By buying from him purchasers will receive the latest improved and genuine White Machines.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

September 4.—Commonwealth vs Ezra Brown Recognizance of Ezra Brown and Samuel Frederick forfeited in open Court, to be respited on appearance of defendant.

Commonwealth vs John Scott et al. Recognizance of defendants and M. V. B. Snyder, S. B. Diemer and G. L. Kostenbauder forfeited in open Court to be respited on appearance of defendants at next sessions.

Commonwealth vs Hugh Appleman et al. Violation of fish laws. Not true bills. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Isaac Gearhart Larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs David Girton. Violation of fish laws. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs Miles Fry. Violation of fish laws. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs William Fisher. Putting obstructions on railroad. Case tried. Verdict not guilty.

ORDERED, That a venire be issued for a Grand Jury in the Sessions and Oyer & Terminer for December Sessions. Also for forty-eight traverse jurors for the first week in said Courts for said Sessions. Also for thirty-six traverse jurors in the Common Pleas for the second week of said term. BY THE COURT.

Commonwealth vs Isaiah Snyder. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs Frederick. Trespass. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs Beauregard Hummer. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs A. A. Overholtzer. Forgery. A true bill.

September 5.—Commonwealth vs Arthur Greatrix. Defendant discharged under Insolvent laws.

Commonwealth vs Elizabeth Coffman. Recognizance of defendant and Stephen Knorr forfeited in open Court to be respited on appearance of defendant at next Sessions.

In the estate of George Longenberger, deceased. Rule argued and case submitted to the Court.

Commonwealth vs Alfred Kline. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs Harry Rymer. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

On motion of the District Attorney, stating that the Grand Jury had misunderstood the law, the Court refer the indictments in the following cases to the Grand Jury, with leave to make the same or other report, as they see proper: Commonwealth vs H. Appleman, I. Gearhart, M. Fry and David Girton. True bills were returned and the Court order the former record amended by striking out the former findings.

John Nally sworn and allowed to become a citizen.

Commonwealth vs David E. Brinkley and Elias Overdorf. Horse stealing. Case called and defendants plead guilty.

Same vs same. Larceny and house breaking. Case called and defendants plead not guilty. Jury called, and return a verdict of guilty.

Grand Jury made their final report and were discharged. The report will be found elsewhere.

Commonwealth vs Isaiah Snyder. Larceny of a coat: Jury called, and return a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs A. A. Overholtzer. Case called. Defendant pleads not guilty. Jury called. Verdict, not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs Alfred Kline. Non pros allowed on payment of costs

September 6.—Commonwealth vs F. Cometselle. Non pros allowed.

Commonwealth vs Alfred Cole. Recognizance of defendant and W. H. Jacoby and C. B. Brockway forfeited in open court to be respited on appearance of defendant at next Sessions.

Commonwealth vs William Dennis. This was the case in which the sentence was suspended several courts ago, when some little colored boys were convicted of housebreaking and larceny. William Dennis is about 13 years old. Not having shown any improvement the Court committed the defendant to the custody of the Managers of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia and remain there until discharged therefrom, to be taken thence within ten days, Sheriff to be allowed one assistant.

The Court sentenced Brinkley and Overdorf, for horse stealing, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, restore the goods stolen if not already done, or pay the value thereof to the owner, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary at separate or solitary confinement at hard labor for the period of five years, and stand committed until this sentence is complied with. Sheriff to conduct them thither within ten days and be allowed one assistant.

Reece Dawson was sentenced to pay a fine of $15 and costs of prosecution, to restore the goods stolen, and undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for six months.

Theodore Levan was sentenced to pay a fine of $15, restore the goods stolen, and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for a period of one year at separate or solitary confinement. Sheriff to conduct him there within ten days.

Saturday, the 7th, was occupied in hearing the argument list, the jury having been discharged on Friday.

SECOND WEEK.

September 9.—First National Bank of Wilkes-barre vs John Cain. Judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

Petition of S. B. Diemer, on motion the Court extend the time to October 5, 1878, in the matter of attachment.

Petition of Rose Ann Graham to trade as feme sole. The Court order the petition to be marked filed, and to be recorded in the Recorder's office at Bloomsburg.

Auditor's report in estate of M. McDowell, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Emma Harman vs Truman Harman. Divorce decreed from bonds of matrimony.

Dennis Donovan sworn and allowed to became a citizen of the United States.

Frank Bush vs Ashland Banking Co. Case called, Jury sworn, and after hearing the evidence find a verdict for the defendant for all the property levied upon except one bay horse, one red cow and one red heifer, which they find for the plaintiff.

DISEASED FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Josiah Hoopes, of West Chester, President of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Association, boldly asserts that the diseased fruit trees are, in nine cases out of ten, the results of causes which have their origin in carelessness or ignorance. Deep planting is one error; to plant a tree rather shallower than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the tree, always found near the surface getting air and moisture; and roots of over one year old which serve only as supporters to the tree and conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in the earth. Placing fresh or green manure in contact with the young root is, he tells us, another error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry downward. Numerous forms of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if it be in contact with, or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.

Our neighbor Brown, of the *Republican*, is not very anxious for Congressional nomination. Neither he nor his conferees attended the Conference. That 8,000 Democratic majority probably scared him.

The Government dollar, which John Sherman says is the only genuine silver legal tender, (although 7½ grains less in weight than the "trade" dollar), has inscribed on it the motto "In God we trust." We think the motto is not only untrue, but rank blasphemy.

We have just received from the Fashion and Pattern house, of Philadelphia, a copy of the "Metropolitan." Any of our lady readers desirous of having the latest fashions will receive the "Metropolitan" gratis by sending her address to J. G. Ramsdell, 1113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CURED OF DRINKING.—A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

RIDE-STEALING LAW.

POWERS OF CONSTABLES AND POLICE OFFICERS DEFINED.

Judge Ross, in a recent charge to the jury, interpreted the law prohibiting the stealing of rides on railroad trains, passed by the recent legislature. In many cases the law can be defended on the ground of public policy. It is intended to protect men and boys from the danger of walking on the track, to protect passengers on trains from roughs, robbers and other bad persons. In other ways it is of benefit to the law abiding citizens. The Court could not construe the act to apply to individuals walking on the railroad track, it only prohibits them from being in, upon or on cars or engines of the company. For the purpose of enforcing the act the legislature provided a wise way. It does not require a warrant, and it makes it incumbent upon the officer to lay his hands upon the offender at once. The Court had grave doubts whether the act was a criminal act or not, but would not pass upon it in this case. The officer who arrests must look elsewhere than to the taxpayers for his pay, as Judge Ross decided not long since in a written opinion. The officer had the right to arrest the boy when he saw him on the train; he had a right to call to the boy to halt, and the boy was legally required to stand. A private citizen and an officer may use a pistol, and even take life, to prevent the commission of a felony; not one of statutory felonies, but of the higher kind.

In a case like this, which is a misdemeanor, the officer has no right to use a weapon to take the prisoner. If he arrested the man, if he had laid his hand upon him, and the prisoner attempted to escape, he may then use force, or if the circumstances warrant, his using a weapon in self-defence. In this case the officer had made no arrest when he fired the shot and therefore he shot without authority, and is guilty of an assault and battery. The case may be one of accident, but even then he would be guilty of an assault and battery.

A CURIOSITY OF NUMBERS.

The multiplication of 987,654,321 by 45 is 44,444,444,444,445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123,456,789 by 45 we get the result equally curious, 5,555,555,505. If we take 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45 take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,666,666,606. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as multiplier again, we get 53,333,333,334—all threes except the first and last figures, which read altogether 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26,666,666,667, all sixes except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27 and using 72 as the multiplier with 987,654,321 as the multiplicand, we obtain the product of 71,111,111,112, all ones except the first and last figures, which read together give 72, the multiplier.

Equally curious results may be obtained by multiplying these digits, written either way, by 9 or by the figures composing the multiples of 9 variously interchanged.

TYROLESE CUSTOMS.

There is a curious custom in Unter Inthall, at the commencement of courtship, which is styled "bringing the wine." A youth, having made choice of his maiden, and been allowed permission to visit her, presents himself with a bottle of wine, a glass of which he presents to his fair one. If she accept it she is regarded as his Braut, but if she has not quite made up her mind, she will make every possible excuse to avoid tasting it for the present, without, however, on any account giving a point-blank refusal. Should the wine be spilled or glass broken, it is looked upon as a most unfortunate omen, and the peasant, when he wishes to describe an unhappy marriage, merely says "they have spilled the wine between them." In the Ampezzo valley, a betrothed girl is called "novice," and is placed under the charge of an elderly female, who goes by the name of "brontola," "the growling bear," and from whose side she may not stir until the knot has been happily tied, the poor bridegroom being obliged, most unwillingly, to submit himself unrepiningly to her restrictions.—*The Saturday Review.*

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—As we have already announced, Mr. Brandon is the Democratic nominee from Montour county. Major Klotz has been named by Carbon, and John B. Storm by Monroe. Pike, Lackawanna and Luzerne are yet to hear from. That portion of the latter belonging to this District will hold a convention at Hazleton next Tuesday. Lackawanna will probably claim representation in the Convention, and if admitted there will be Luzerne and Lackawanna represented in the II. and XI. Districts. The Republicans have nominated Gen. Albright, of Carbon county. The time and place of the Democratic Conference has not yet been fixed.

HOW INTEREST EATS.—One of the causes of bankruptcy is that so few persons properly estimate the difference between a high and low rate of interest, and therefore often borrow money at a ruinous rate that no legitimate business can stand. Very few have figured on the difference between six and eight per cent. One dollar loaned for one hundred years at six per cent. with the interest collected annually and added to the principal, will amount to $340. At eight per cent it amounts to $2,203, or nearly seven times as much. At three per per cent., the usual rate of interest in England, it amounts to $19.25; whereas at ten per cent., which has been a very common rate in the United States, it is $13,809, or about seven hundred times as much. At twelve per cent. it amounts to $84,075, or more than four thousand times as much. At eighteen per cent. it amounts to $15,145,007. At twenty-four per cent. (which we sometimes hear talked of,) it reaches the enormous sum of $2,551,799,404.

One hundred dollars borrowed at six per cent. with the interest compounded annually, will amount to $1,842 in fifty years, while the same $100 borrowed at eight per cent. will amount to $4,690 in fifty years. One thousand dollars, at ten per cent compounded, will run up to $117,390 in fifty years.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

THE TIME OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. THE FRENCH TO HAVE THE LION'S SHARE. DISCONTENT IN FOREIGN SECTIONS. THE UNFAIRNESS OF THE PRIZE SYSTEM. THE EXPERIENCE OF AN EXHIBITOR. WHAT A FRENCH JUROR THINKS ABOUT IT.

PARIS, August 30th 1878.

All arrangements are now made for the ceremony of the distribution of prizes to take place at the Palais de l' Industrie on September the 18th. Seats have been placed for about 23,000 persons. It has been decided that the official procession will be formed at the Palais du Corps Legislatif, from which it will proceed to the Champs Elysees.

Great discontent is expressed in the foreign sections at the small number of medals that are to be awarded them. The French are to have the lion's share of the prizes and decorations. If this often repeated unfairness were to altogether do away with the prize giving system it would do well. It is false from beginning to end. When merit is well backed by money it succeeds, and then only. A well known mechanical engineer speaking to me on this subject said: "Unless one goes into an exhibition with spirit there is nothing to be done." I asked him what he meant by "spirit." His reply was: "Why to do things in a handsome way and altogether regardless of cost. Apart from the expenses of my stand, I have spent nearly $15,000 in bringing my machines before the public." "I suppose," I observed, "this was in advertisements." "Not a cent of it," he answered. "It was in lunches and dinners to jurors, to commissioners, to Ministers, and the people connected with the press. Nobody has been coarsely bribed; but every one thinks kindly of me, and if there is a prize going, I shall be the man to pick it up. At Vienna I spent nearly as much, and I am afraid I spent a good deal more at Philadelphia. Were I older I should think Exhibitions and the cost they entail a bore. But so far I have enjoyed them. I feel all the excitement of a man engaged in a race for a prize, and know that if I mind myself, and make no blunders I am sure to win." To what nation this enterprising exhibitor belongs, I will not say. I believe he told me the truth and nothing but the truth. A French juror in the class of Artistic bronzes said to me this morning: "There should be no such things as prizes. All we should be asked for is reports. We do great mischief in awarding medals. The house in the habit of carrying off the laurels is injured if it leaves the Exhibition except as a victor. A house doing just as well will not have an opportunity to rise if we do not grant a prize. Customers will off and the nation will get out that this firm is no longer able to do as it used. Often our awards are guided by personal taste for which there is no accounting. This artistically designed candle stick is just as perfect as that, but I like that better than this. So, I say, crown the maker.

It is not a question of merit, but of my liking, and the preference may come from something in it I associate with my childhood. When we find six manufacturers of equal excellence, and I have found as many—what is a man to do? My advice to my colleagues is to draw lots and let the world know our mode of procedure. But this was rejected as eccentric. Mankind must have beaten paths and a good bit of humbug in its general life. Since they would not take my advice I have formed my plan. Do you know what it is will decide my vote? A young woman came to my house a few days ago. She was shown into the room which I was breakfasting, and was accompanied by two small children. A servant followed carrying a bundle of account books. The lady when she went to state her case burst into tears. It was embarrassing to me, but I encouraged her to proceed. She said, "I am doing a very extraordinary thing but I cannot help it. My necessity must be my excuse." She told me that she was the wife of ——— whose bronzes I must have seen and admired in the Exhibition. I confessed to having thought them admirable. "Well," she went on, "please look at these account books and see what tremendous sacrifices we have made to appear well at the Exhibition. Nothing but a medal can save us." She gained her point I confess, and I promised to give her husband the preference. Why should I not? He is abreast with the greatest houses in Paris, and it is better to preserve a drowning man than to hand another from a good boat into a luxurious barge. There are cases in which votes of the visitors to the Exhibition should be taken. If female suffrage were appealed to in the needle embroidery section it would not go far astray. Why not ask every woman going there to state on a piece of paper what most pleased her, and drop it in a box near the door? Of course the public could not pronounce in cases where technical knowledge is required, but in every other they should be judge and jury; and when there are jurors they should only make reports, not award medals."

It has been resolved by the authorities to preserve the buildings after the Exhibition has closed. All the substantial portions of the erections, together with gardens facing the river, will be maintained for the benefit of the city, and turned into a permanent museum.

C. A. S.

THE WALKING HORSE.—The fast walking horse ought to be the one for which our Agricultural societies offer their best premiums. Why the horse that trots should be looked for and his performances applauded, on an occasion when farmers are supposed to be assembled to encourage each other in those things most promotive of successful Agriculture is past finding out. Of what advantage is a horse that trots in 2:30 for daily labor? The physique that fits him for making such time is almost sure to unfit him for drawing a heavy load. Sometimes, of course, the horse of all work may know how to distance all comers on the race track, but if he can he is more apt to be on the track than on the farm, and his owner there with him. It is the compact built, active horse, the horse which we believe is technically said to have good nerve, and that has been trained to walk rapidly and pull a heavy load after him that the farmer needs. We hope the officers of the Lycoming and Clinton Agricultural Society will offer a premium at the coming fair for the fastest walking horse, and thus make the exhibition of especial interest to farmers.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

These remarks fully apply to our County and our Society, and the officers and members, if not in the interests of jockeyists, should heed the above suggestions.

Marriages.

COLE—SHULTZ.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. Alfred Cole to Miss Araminta D. Shultz, all of Sugarloaf, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HOWER.—In Bloomsburg on the 8th inst., Ella May, daughter of A. V., and R. A. Hower, aged 2 years, and 27 days.

YEAGER.—In Roaringcreek township on the 28th ult., Tacy Matilda, daughter of George and Catharine Yeager, aged 3 years, 9 months and 29 days.

LITWEILER.—In Roaringcreek, on the 28th ult., Jacob Geary, son of Henry and Rebeckah Ann Litweiler, aged 11 years and 11 days.

LITWEILER.—On the 2d inst., Rachel Catharine Litweiler, daughter of the same, aged 6 years, 6 months and 7 days.

SAUSSAMAN.—Near Catawissa on the 31st ult., Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Mary Saussaman aged 11 years, 6 months and 3 days.

BOYER.—In Roaringcreek on the 1st inst., John Boyer, aged 37 years, 9 months and 13 days.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

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The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

Sept. 8, '76.-

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

aug. 30, '78-tf jl

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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I have had much experience among athletics ball players, gymnasts, etc., and can testify to the virtues of *Giles' Iodide Ammonia Liniment* for discoloration Bruises, and Soreness of the Muscles and Cords after violent exercise.

WILLIAM MCMAHON,
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WESTWARD HO! WESTWARD HO! Parties going West will find it to their advantage to purchase their outfits of clothing, trunks, bags and satchels cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Fall styles of Worsted Coating-English Suitings just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The latest Novelty in Hats. Call and see THE RUSSIAN HAT just received at D. Lowenberg's.

FALL HATS just received for Men, Boys and Children at Lowenberg's.

Hardware, Glass, Paints, &c., lower than ever at J. Schuyler & Son's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

NOTICE.—Three hundred empty Iron-bound Liquor Barrels for sale at D. W. Robbins' Liquor Store Main Street, Bloomsburg. aug. 23-4w

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,* so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

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2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

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We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

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BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .90
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, " "	.25
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.12
Tallow	[illegible]
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	[illegible]
Lard per pound	.09
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75	"
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00	"
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$ 3.00	"
" Bituminous "	$4 50	"

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Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks &c.



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All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

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April 27, '77-tf

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"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed Hop Bitters is what you need."

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Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief, is pleasant, sure and cheap.

FOR SALE BY MOYER BROTHERS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Minner Hile and Amos Hile of Catawissa, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, formerly trading under the firm name of Hile & Brother, merchants, by deed of voluntary assignment have assigned all the estate, real, personal and mixed of the said Hile & Brother to M. G. Hughes in trust for the benefit of the creditors (undivided and partnership) of the said Minner and Amos Hile. All persons therefore indebted to the said Hile & Brother will make payment to the said Assignee and all persons having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Hile & Bro.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys for Assignee.
Aug. 23, '78-6w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Miller, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned Executors of Main twp., to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Executors without delay.

NATHAN MILLER,
DANIEL MILLER,
Executors,
sept. 9, '78-6w* Main township.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron S. Kuittle of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment has assigned all his estate to John C. Yocum of Locust township in trust for the benefit of creditors of the said Aaron S. Kuittle. All persons therefore indebted to the said Aaron S. Kuittle will make payment to the said Assignee and all persons having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Assignee of Aaron S. Kuittle.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Att'ys. for Assignee.
sept. 6, '78-6w

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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Sure Reward.

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$4 TO $10 PER ACRE.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the Million Acre Grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

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25 FANCY CARDS with name, 10c., Plain or Gold. 150 styles. Agt's outfit 10c. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. d sept. 13, '78 4w

20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit 10c. TUTTLE CARD CO., Ashland, Mass. d sept. 13, '78-4w

Ear Diseases

DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER'S Book on DEAFNESS and DISEASES of the EAR, and their proper treatment—especially Running Ear. How to get immediate relief from all the unpleasantness of this disease, and a perfectly harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have. Sent free to all. Address DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.
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NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Send by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor Me. sept. 13, '78-4w

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Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia.
sept. 13, '78 4w d

NOW READY! THE GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF

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CAUTION Beware of misstatements of interested parties, but send for PROOF of genuineness and full description of this work, also terms. HUBBARD BROS. Pubs. 733, Sansom street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED Sept. 13, '78 4w

PIANOS Retail price $1000 only $275. Parlor Organs, price $340 only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. d aug. 30, 4w

WHY GO WEST?

Send for Delaware. Farm Catalogue and Maps J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del. aug ?, '78-4w

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Offers unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a business education. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. Illustrated circulars free.

aug. 2?, '78-26w A & S

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. BEISHLINE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Beishline, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

SARAH E. BEISHLINE,
BENJAMIN C. HESS,
Administrators.
aug. 30, '78 6w*

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sept. 6, '78-1y

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Schroeder's Air-Ship.

THE INVENTOR PROPOSES TO CROSS THE OCEAN AND AFTERWARD TO ORGANIZE AN AIR-STEAMER COMPANY.

The New York *Tribune*, in a recent issue, says:

"I am not an enthusiast, but a practical man," said Prof. F. W. Schroeder, the aerial navigator, who is building an airship in this city with which to journey to Europe in 48 hours, as he sat on one of the benches in Stuyvesant park yesterday, with drawings of his inventions spread out on his knees. "Nor am I a mere adventurer, but the son of a distinguished nobleman of Hanover, a colonel in the Prussian army, and I have just as good a home as a man can want. Some of the papers have been trying to make me out a crazy adventurer, and two years ago, when I was trying my experiment, the Baltimore papers ridiculed me as a lunatic, but after some of my inventions had been adopted in France they wanted to lay claim to them as of American origin.

"I am so firmly convinced," continued Mr. Scroeder, "of the practicability of going to Europe on a current of air that I will risk my life in the trial. Why, I have received dozens of letters from all parts of the world from persons begging to be allowed to go with me. Among others, the most celebrated aeronaut in Europe, Christopher Collier, of Brussels, has asked me, but I shall take only two besides myself. I have no fear of accidents, for the material of the balloon or gas receiver is to be wonderfully strong, closer knit even than silk. Here is some of it," and he exhibited a white fabric of stout texture. "They call it 'batiste,' and it cannot be procured in Europe. If the receiver should explode, there is above the balloon a piece of canvass so arranged as to act as a parachute, to let me down slowly. With the same arrangement when a balloon burst with me once in Brazil I came down so slowly that I took out my pistol and fired holes into the canvass in order to hurry it. The published description of my balloon is fantastical and incorrect. The distance between the car and balloon is 2 instead of 20 feet; the length is 96 feet; it is 25 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 45,000 cubic feet of gas, the lifting power of the gas being 1 ounce to the square foot. I have made upwards of 400 ascensions, and have never met with an accident. Heretofore I have worked the machinery by hand. On my ocean trip I shall have an electric engine. On all my trips across the ocean before this I would let up from the steamer's deck small balloons, which I observed would be caught up in a current of air and carried east; higher up they were caught up by a contrary gust of wind and whirled west, which proved to me that a lower and warm current of air blew from west to east, while the upper current blew from east to west. Now I shall get in the lower current and go straight to Europe. I cannot fly in the teeth of the wind, but, if necessary, by using the wings of my machine, I can mount to a favorable current and continue my progress.

"In two or three weeks my ship will be finished," continued Mr. Schroeder. "I shall be flying around over Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey. I shall subject my my balloon to the severest test before I start on my ocean voyage. I shall pay a visit to Washington and let the officers of the Coast Survey see for themselves. Returning, I shall go to various places in the Eastern States, and then, about September, I will cross the ocean. Within a year I want to organize a company to build twenty or thirty of my ships, so that I can have two ships leaving New York every day and two coming in, carrying the mail between this country and Europe. They will be regular air-steamers, and are destined to supercede every other method of travel. There is only one improvement needed, and that a French professor, whose name I must not mention, promises to procure me soon. He tells me me that he has discovered a non-explosive gas, and one that possesses three times the listing power of hydrogen gas. If this is so, then we can make balloons out of copper, and the only risk, that of explosion, is gone. I am very well protected by patents on my inventions, but Ritchell, up in Massachusetts, has infringed op my patent."

Mr Schroeder has a pleasant countenance, and is tall, with blue eyes, dark, curling hair, and dark moustache. He will be forty years old on Sunday next, and he remarked that he would like to make his start then, as it would be a glorious celebration of his birthday.

Frontier Bulldozer.

When I applied for the position of city editor of the *Daily Scalper*, a frontier paper of some pretense, the man at the helm simply asked my name, age and weight, and what I knew about the business, and he employed me.

'The proprietor is not hard to suit,' I said to the foreman that evening as I began business.

'Why do you think so?'

'Because he engaged me at once,' I replied.

The foreman laughed

'That's because he thinks you won't last more than a day or two. They never do.'

'Who?'

'The editors—get cleaned out, you know; knocked in the head, shot to pieces—busted. Some of 'em leave the first day, others hang on a week or more, and then we carry 'em to that hill you see over there and plant 'em. There's a row of local editors over there half a mile long, and all died with their boots on.'

Surely this was not very encouraging, but I did not half believe it.

'It's a fact, though,' declared the foreman. 'This town ain't like other places, and then this is a high pressure newspaper. If you wish to be popular you must pitch into people like blazes. Those fellows of the hill were popular.

'And that's why they got killed, I suppose?' said I.

'I reckon so, at any rate they are dead.' Joe Hodges killed them.'

'Joe Hodges?'

'Yes.'

'Who is he, pray?'

'The town bully; the masher of the village, a genuine double-back-action rough. Better not say anything about Joe, or he'll waltz in here and mash you into a jelly in no time. Very particular is Joe about newspaper notices.'

'Then he shall have none in this paper,' I said determinedly.

'Oh, but that won't do!' exclaimed the foreman. 'Joe is that sort of a fellow that he won't be slighted—nothing he hates so as neglect; and then he's mixed up in every row, so you'll have to mention him. In fact Joe Hodges is on a fight worse than any man I ever knew.'

'Copy! yelled one of the compositors.

The foreman cleaned the hook and rushed into the composing room.

'I'll fix Joe Hodges,' I said to myself when the foreman was gone. 'The first blow is the best, so here goes.'

I seized my pencil and wrote a little notice, comparing Joe Hodges with a mule, and saying that, according to all accounts, he was a drunken rascal, unfit for human association.

The notice was put in type at once and appeared in the paper next morning along with the other locals, and that afternoon Joe Hodges called.

I was busy writing when he came in, but I looked up, and a hurried glance told me who he was.

A short, heavy-set, swarthy, low-browed rascal, with black hair and eyes, and red shirt—that was Joe Hodges.

'Take a seat,' I said, and went on writing.

'What is your name?' I said, glancing at him.

'Joe Hodges'

I dashed it down on a broad piece of blank paper on the table.

'How old are you?'

'Forty-two,' with a surprised look.

I dashed it down in the same way.

'Your birth-place?'

'Missouri,' with still more surprise.

'I put it down and then reached for a heavy revolver, which I cocked and laid on the table.

'Are you married?' I asked, with a quiet look at the astonished man.

'No,' he replied, staring wildly.

I put the answer down.

'What is your business?'

'A blacksmith.'

I made a record of the fact, and looked to ask another question, when I saw the bully had risen and stood glaring at me, his hand on the door.

'What in thunder are you writing?' he yelled, his face almost purple.

'An obituary.'

'Whose?'

'Yours.'

He may have had urgent business down on the street; I do not know; at any rate he suddenly withdrew from my presence and never appeared again.

Condition of American Agriculture.

The reports that reach us from all parts of the Union represent the agricultural interests to be so generally prosperous, flourishing and in good condition that the return of active trade seems to be unavoidable. The truth is that while, under the influence of the epidemic insolvency, the trading classes have been ruining each other and preventing any possible reaction in the prices of merchandise, the farmers, gardeners and planters have done business for cash, have made sure of their profits, and have not suffered from the bankrupt law. It is beyond question, that the immense increase of the national exports is mainly due to the drift of the social current that has forced so large a proportion of the bone and sinew of the Republic into agriculture as the chief resource of the nation. So prodigious have the crops become that it seems ridiculous to find railroad managers talking about the insufficiency of the national products to supply a paying business to a few trunk lines. If the farmers and planters can obtain adequate facilities for transportation to market, the country can furnish produce enough to amaze the commerce of the world. The latest foreign demand before us in this way is for livestock to be shipped alive to Europe to be there bred for use, and this includes horses, beeves, sheep and swine. The field opening before American agriculture is, in fact, practically limitless, and now we have got the upper hand fairly and fully, it will be our own fault if we do not keep it. We can feed and clothe the civilized races of all the world. This is something worth thinking about and boasting of.

He Meant Business.

"Where are you going with the puppies, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a small boy yesterday whom he met with three pups in a basket.

"Goin' to drown them," was the reply.

"I want a pup for my little boy to play with; what do you say to letting me take one of them?"

"I'll sell you one," spoke up the boy, with true American enterprise.

"I'll sell you this yaller one for half a dollar, the black one for seventy-five cents, and the spotted one is worth a dollar."

"I think my boy would like the spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended drowning all of them, but I'll give you twenty-five cents and save you the trouble of drowning the spotted one."

"Twenty-five cents for that spotted pup!" exclaimed the boy; "I can't stand it; taxes are high; rent is high; groceries are high; oil is down and going lower—oh, no; I can't take less than a dollar."

"But you intend to drown—"

"Take the black one at seventy-five cents."

"My little boy wouldn't like the black one."

"Take the yaller one at half-a dollar, and he's dog-cheap."

"I don't like his color.

"Well, then you'd better tell your little boy to play with his toes," and he continued on his way to the river, remarking that "no party can dead-beat his way on me these hard times."—*Oil City Derrick.*

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R. MCDERMOTT, 40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

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aug 2, '77-6m

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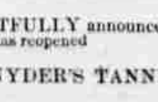
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RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

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GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-ly nr

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First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 22, '78—ly

HAPPY RELIEF

To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds. Confidential consultation invited personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Book and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institute having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

july 19, '78-3m jw&co

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa.



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N. B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y.

ANTI-FAT



ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week.

In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 192 pounds to 192 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "To THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen,—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfills **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

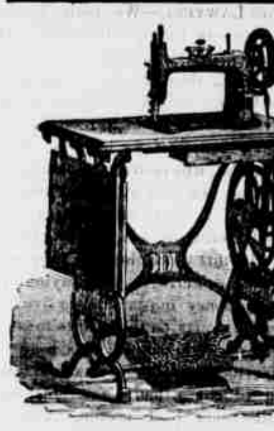
Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

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The Lightest Running, The Simplest, The Most Durable, The Most Popular of SEWING MACHINES.

It is easily understood, makes the **double-thread lock-stitch,** *has* **self-regulating tensions** *and* **take-up,** *and will do the* **whole range** *of family* **work without change.**

The **"Domestic"** *is made in the most durable manner, with conical steel bearings and compensating journals throughout.*

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These popular **PATTERNS** *for ladies', misses', and children's dress, are cut on a* **system superior** *to any in use, and can be understood by* **any one. Full directions and illustrations** *on each envelope.*

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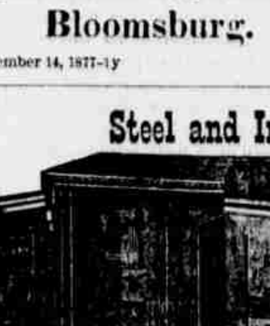
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Triple Flange FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

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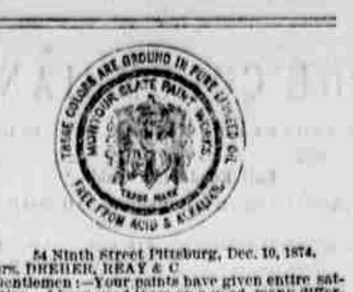
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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-ly

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Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.

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Mays, '78.-ly.

1878

The Four Quarterly Reviews AND Blackwood's Magazine

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

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Continue their authorized Reprints of THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig,) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical), AND

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A discount of twenty per per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12 80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

feb 1, 1878.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 12, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,20 and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 9,04 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a. m, 2,15 p. m. and 5,00 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1878, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira .... 11 .
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m
Rochester ...... 5.15 "
Niagara .... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.15 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 30	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 23			Bellevue		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 22	6 25
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 30	6 33
8 58	3 51	9 24	Pittston	9 58	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 44	6 45
8 46	3 4	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	6 50
	12 41		Maltby		2 53	6 55
	12 36		Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	3 05	7 10
8 13	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 33	3 15	7 18
			Plymouth June.		3 10	7 18
8 23	3 20	8 55	Plymouth	10 26	3 15	7 25
			Avondale		3 21	7 35
8 12	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 26	7 42
8 04	3 04	8 39	Munlock's Creek	10 42	3 35	8 04
7 51	2 51	8 28	Shickshinny	10 55	3 50	8 25
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	8 45
7 32	2 34	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	8 55
7 25	2 28	8 06	Berwick	11 21	4 19	9 05
7 18			Briar Creek		4 25	7 15
7 14			Willow Grove		4 29	7 23
7 10			Lime Ridge		4 33	7 30
7 02	2 04	7 44	Espy	11 39	4 42	7 44
6 56	1 57	7 38	Bloomsburg	11 45	4 49	8 00
6 50	1 51	7 33	Rupert	11 5	4 55	8 22
6 45	1 46	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 57	5 00	8 5
6 27	1 27	7 11	Danville	12 18	5 18	8 21
6 15			Chulasky			9 31
			Cameron		5 30	9 55
6 00	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 45	5 45	9 50
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Scranton, June 10, 1878.